The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATCH, MOTHER.

The following, entitled "Watch, Mother," is beautiful—one of those little gems which touch the heart:

Mother! watch the little feet,
  Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
  Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs,
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand,
  Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
  Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
  Prattling, eloquent and wild,
What is said and what is sung,
  By the happy joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken,
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Savior's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
  Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lesson now impart;
  Keep, O keep thy young heart true.
Extracting every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed,
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

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LISTENING ANGELS.

Blue against the bluer heavens,
  Stood the mountains, calm and still;
Two white angels bending earthward,
  Leant upon the hill.

Listening leant those silent angels,
  And I, also, longed to hear
What sweet strain of earthly music,
  Thus could charm their ear.

I heard the sound of many trumpets,
  And warlike march drew nigh;
Solemnly a mighty army
  Passed in order by.

But the clang had ceased; the echo
  Soon had faded from the hill;
While the angels, calm and earnest,
  Leant and listened still.

Then I heard the fainter clamor:
  Forge and wheel were clashing near,
And the reapers in the meadow
  Singing loud and clear.

When the sunset came in glory,
  And the toil of day was o'er,
Still the angels leant in silent,
  Listening as before.

Then, as daylight slowly vanished,
  And the evening mists grew dim,
Solemnly, from distant voices,
  Rose a vesper hymn.

But the chant was done; and lingering
  Died upon the evening air;
Yet from the hill the radiant angels
  Still were listening there.

Silent came the gathering darkness,
  Bringing with it peace and rest;
Save a little bird was singing
  In her leafy nest.

Through the sound of war and labor
  She had warbled all day long,
While the angels leant and listened
  Only to her song.

But the starry night was coming,
  And she ceased her little lay;
From the mountain tops the angels
  Slowly passed away.

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[From Lippencott's Magazine.]

GOOD NIGHT.

Good-night, dear friend! I say good-night to thee
  Across the moonbeams, tremulous and white,
Bringing all space between us, it may be.
  Lean low, sweet friend; it is the last good-night

For lying low upon my couch and still,
  The fever-flush vanished from my face?
I heard them whisper softly, "'Tis his will;
  Angels will give her a happier resting-place?"

And so, from sight of tears that fall like rain,
  And sounds of sobbing smothered close and low,
I turned my white face to the window-pane,
  To say *Good-night* to thee before I go.

Good-night, good-night! I do not fear the end,
  The conflict with the billows dark and high;
And yet, if I could touch thy hand, my friend,
  I think it would be easier to die;

If I could feel, through all the quiet waves
  Of my deep hair, thy tender breath athrill,
I could go downward to the place of graves
  With eyes ashine and pale lips smiling still:

Or it may be that if, through all the strife
  And pain of parting, I should hear thy call,
I would come singing back to sweet, sweet life,
  And know no mystery of death at all,

It may not be. Good-night, dear friend, good-night!
  And when you see the violets again,
And hear, through boughs with swoolen buds awhite,
  The gentle falling of the April rain.

Remember her whose young life held thy name.
  With all things holy, in its outward flight,
And turn sometimes from busy haunts of men
  To hear again her low Good-night, good-night!

HESTER A. BENEDICT,

◆

A Wife's Devotion.

At the opening of the General Sessions in New York, last week, Minnie Lee, who a few days ago pleaded guilty of carrying into the Tombs prison implements for helping her husband to escape from that prison, was put forward, and the Judge addressed her as follows:

You have pleaded guilty of an attempt to violate the law. There are many mitigaitng circumstances in your case. I believe you to be a young and devoted wife, but most unfortunately married to a man now confined in the Tobms on a charge of burglary. When you entered the prison door and undertook to aid your husband to escape, I do not think you acted from the promptings of a wicked and depraved nature. While I cannot for a moment countenance the offence of aiding a prisoner to escape, still I feel it to be my duty, considering your youth, respectability and previous good character, to postpone judgment in your case. You may go.

MARKED FOR THE KNIFE.

About two years before the startling revelations respecting the dissecting trade in Edinburgh had placed the legal supply of "subjects" upon its present satisfactory footing, there occurred to my elder brother, at that time a delicate boy of about 14, a singular adventure, involving such a shock to his nerves as, the doctors believed, very much hastened his death, which occurred in less than a year after it.

We then resided in a large white house, with a row of poplars in front, close to one of our canals. Within a stone's-throw of our hall-door was a lock and a lock-house, and then followed, in the London direction, one of the longest and most solitary levels to be met with in the United Kingdom.

The canal, at a point about 70 yards from the lock, makes a slight deflection. The consequence is that neither the lock nor our house is visible from the long, straight level that follows, and which is closely fenced between tall hedges and old trees.

My brother had been ordered walking exercise, and my father generally appointed the path beside the level I have described for his walk. The traffic, never very active, was, at that time, in a state little better than extinct. Not more than three or four boats passed in a day, and chiefly, owing to its perfect quietude, it had been chosen for the walk of our solitary invalid.

It was now summer, and the hour of his daily walk was from five to seven; the earlier hours of the afternoon being pronounced too hot for exercise.

On the evening in question he set out alone. His usual walk was to a point two miles up the level, where there was a stone block, on which he used to sit and rest a little before setting out for home.

While he was taking his ease on this stone bench, and listlessly looking up and down the long deserted reach of water, there emerged, a few hundred yards to his left, from a sequestered path, a singular figure, which approached slowly and passed him by, with only the narrow tow path between them. It was moving in the direction of our home, and was that of an emaciated man, with a complexion dark as very old boxwood, limping, as it seemed, painfully, very much stooped, and with a big angular hump on his back. His hair was long and sooty black; he had prominent dark eyes, under thick black brows, and his face and chin were stubbled with a week's growth of beard. He was leaning heavily on a long stick, and walked with a kind of hitch, which resembled a spasm, and gave one the idea that each step was accompanied by a separate sting of pain.

The face of this man expressed extreme weakness and suffering, and might almost be that of a man dragging himself away, with a mortal wound, to some spot where he might lie down and die in quiet.

He had a long and heavy bottle-green coat, which had grown to be, indeed, a coat of many colors; for over the threadbare and greasy ground it was overlaid with fantastic and extraordinary industry, with a tesselation of patches, of every imaginable color, in which yellow, and red, and blue, and black were discernable, under a varnish of grease, and toned with a variety of dirt; and even these patches were patched again, and had broken here and there into rents and fissures, and bunches of shreds and tatters. Around his body was buckled a broad discolored leathen strap, and he wore a wide-leafed felt hat, with a rather conical crown, brown and grimed by time and ill treatment.

This figure, with long gaiters of rabbit-skin, and shapeless "brogues," limped past my brother without taking the slightest notice of him; and uttering now and then a short groan, as if of suppressed pain, he excited the wonder, and, in some degree, the compassion of the boy.

We watched the progress of this man, who was moving with great difficulty, and with many halts, in the direction of our home. It was not until he had got on nearly a quarter of a mile that my brother got up, now quite rested, to follow in the same direction.

As this strange, crooked man with the stick got on, he appeared to grow more and more exhausted, and at length he tottered into a little recess at the edge of the path, and fell helplessly on his side among the bushes.

The boy quickened his pace, and as he approached the spot he passed the head of a narrow lane, in which he saw a donkey and cart standing. The cart had in it, some straw, a piece of old carpet, from under which emerged some folds of coarse canvas, like a part of an old sack; but he could not see any one in charge of this conveyance, though, being anxious to obtain help, he called repeatedly.

Despairing of succor, he went on, and reached the point where he had seen the man fall. Here he found him. He had crept a little further in among the bushes. He was supporting himself feebly on the ground upon his elbow, his eyes turned up as if he were on the point of swooning, and he moaned faintly.

The boy's courage almost failed him; but the sick man seemed to perceive him, turned his eyes upon him imploringly, and extending his hand toward him, so evidently signalled for aid that my brother could not help drawing near.

The fainting man then told him, in a whisper, that if he would take his hand, and draw him gently toward him, he would, perhaps, be able to turn himself a little, to his great relief.

My brother did give him his hand, accordingly, and the fainting man, instead of taking it, seized his arm above the elbow, with a gigantic hand, in a gripe like a vice, and jerking him under, sprang over him, so as to pinion him fast. He had carried in his hand the end of the belt which he had removed from around his own body while waiting for his prey, and with a dexterity acquired, no doubt, by long practice, in a moment, with the now disengaged hand, he drew it and buckled it around the boy's arms and body at a single jerk, with a pressure so powerful that he could scarcely breathe, much less disengage his arms.

In another moment, with his knee on the boy's chest, and one broad hand placed right across his mouth so as to stifle his screams effectually, he hitched round what had seemed to be his hump, but what proved to be in fact, a bundle, from which, with the other hand, he took out, with the quickness and neatness of a skilled manipulator, two things; one a sort of cushion about eight inches square, covered with chamois leather—I have that horrible relic no doubt to aid in the process of suffocation, still in my possession; the other was the renowned pitch plaster.

My brother had no idea what he intended, for the disclosure in Edinburg had not yet enlightened and terrified the people of all ages throughout England.

The miscreant kept his face close to his victim's with his powerful eyes fixed on his. His dark, lean features and long beak and the thick hair that hung forward like a sooty plumage round them, and the long sinewy neck that arched over my poor brother as he lay at his assailant's mercy, gave him in the fascinated gaze of the boy, the appearance of a monstrous bird of prey.

I dare say this ghoul had an actual power, such as many men are said to possess, of controlling the springs of action, mental and bodily, by some occult power of the eye. To my brother it seemed that it needed a perpetual and desperate struggle of will to prevent a frightful trance from stealing over him.

For a moment the wretch's hand was slightly raised from the boy's mouth. He intended no doubt, at this instant to introduce the pitch-plaster, which was to stop both mouth and nostrils. But my brother now struggling frantically, uttered two piercing yells, which compelled the murderer to replace his hand before he had accomplished his purpose. He was evidently now transported with fury. Up to this he had been operating as methodically as a spider. He looked so fiendish that my brother fancied he would cut his throat, or otherwise dispatch him at the moment.

His plans, however, were different. He had no idea of losing sight of his interests, much less his safety. No principal of his nefarious trade was better established than the absolute necessity of leaving no trace of actual violence upon the persons of his victims. Even the knee with which he held his prey was padded up so carefully that this young boy's breast did not exhibit the slightest contusion, although so long under a pressure which held him at the verge of suffocation.

Rapidly, and with more success, the villain again essayed his final sleight. One dreadful yell escaped, and the deadly pitch-plaster was fixed on mouth and nose, and another sound or respiration became impossible.

The leafy bushes above and about him, the figure, the face of the spectre, began to swim before his eyes. He saw the man, still on his knees, rise with a start and pause, with eyes askance, and his dark hand to his ear. In the next instant he had disappeared.

In his struggle the boy now rolled from the lair in which he had been attacked into the clear light upon the open path, where he lay perfectly insensible.

When consciousness returned, which was not for some minutes, three men were about him, drenched his head with water, and all endeavoring to extract a word of explanation; but for long after he would not speak a syllable, nor, for some time, even hear distinctly what they said.

Not a moment was lost, so soon as he was able to describe what had happened, in directing pursuit, wherever any results were the least likely. All my brother could say as to the point toward which the assassin had directed his flight was that, as his sight failed, he thought, though very distinctly, he saw him pass away obliquely in the direction of the lane in which he had observed the donkey cart.

It must have belonged to an accomplice, who was there by arrangement. Everything had been prepared to carry away the body of the poor fellow, which would have been secured in the sack, enveloped in the carpet and covered with straw, and thus secreted in some lonely lock up yard, until at dead of night, it would have been conveyed to the dissecting room. The boy's hat thrown on the water would have turned inquiry off the scent and induced delay.

The strap, still buckled with cruel force about the poor fellow's arms and ribs, the chamois cushion I have mentioned, and the pitch plaster fixed over the lower part of his face, were the only "properties" of the villain left to indicate his visit.

The cool old assassin had carried off every other trace of his presence, and he and his comrade, taking the donkey-cart with them, had decamped with a celerity, and managed their disguise with an art which, as matters then were and with a full hour's start, had baffled pursuit.

No doubt, with a police force now at our command, the result might have been different. As it was, no clue whatever was discovered; and this was positively marvelous, considering the marked peculiarities of dress and of person that belonged to the culprit. The persons best acquainted with the ways of our criminals at that period were of opinion that the strange details of the dress, the gait, the hair, the complexion, and the distortion of the figure, were parts of an elaborate piece of masquerading.

There was some controversy as to the object of the projected crime. It was not until the terriffic exposure at Edinburg had made all the world horribly familiar with the machinery of that peculiar species of murder that all debate upon the matter ceased, and the pitch-plaster was accepted as conclusive evidence that the body was intended for sale to the surgeons.

No doubt these poachers on a great scale were thoroughly skilled in all the finesse and strategy of their contraband art. The regularity of my poor brother's solitary walk, its favorable hour, and the easy suggestion of drowning as the cause of his disappearance, had all been noted, and the enterprise was, as I have told you, very nearly accomplished, when an unexpected interruption saved him.

My brother was ailing at the time this dreadful attempt was made upon his life. He survived it little more than ten months, and the able physician who attended him referred his death to the awful shock which his system had received.

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—Mr. William Barrett, a respected citizen and a wealthy tobacconist of Richmond, Va., died on the 20th, at his residence, under the most painful circumstances. He was in his room, lying on a lounge, attired in a loose dressing gown, smoking his pipe, which, while dozing, he allowed to slip from his lips in such a manner as to empty the coals upon his clothing, which took fire at once. He received burns of such a character as to cause his death after five hours of the most intense suffering.

ROME AND THE COUNCIL.

Lecture by Archbishop Spalding—Napoleon Helped to Rob the Pope—The Church Better Off in America—Freedom of Speech in the Council, etc.

On Sunday evening, Archbishop Spalding lectured at the Maryland Institute. He first spoke of Rome, concluding with the Vatican Council in connection with Rome. We make the following extracts as reported by the Baltimore Sun:

The Eternal City—in spite of commotion and trouble, in spite of the tooth of time, which had destroyed the monuments of Paganism, in spite of invasion, and her streets and palaces filled with vandals and infidels—still stands in all her grandeur. The present city was built on the edge of the Rome of the Cæsars, on the Campus Martius and vineyards are now cultivated on the Palatine hills, where once stood the palace of the ruler of millions of people. Christianity had expanded the genius of the great men of modern Rome, and that was the great reason why it was so much grander than the ancient, when Paganism was uppermost.

St. Peter wisely chose Rome as the seat of empire—province after province had succumbed to her, and nation upon nation bowed to her, and at the birth of Christ she was the great centre of Pagan civilation, and at the very acme of her greatness. Forty-two years later came St. Peter, under the reign of Claudius, a poor pilgrim in rags appearing on her streets when she was in all the magnificence of Pagan greatness. The Rome of the Ceasers was destined to fall and a new Rome was to rise from her ashes. St. Peter and his successors were ordained by God to send out missionaries to all the world. Where idolatry caused St. Paul to be beheaded there could now be seen three streams of living water, located at the very spots where his head made the three bounds after being cut from his body.

The lecturer then proceeded to give a brief account of the eighteen previous Councils, the places were they were held, &c. Some eight were held in the East, where all the heresies first broke out, and when the disease was there was the place to apply the remedy. Two of the Councils were held at points to accommodate the Greeks who desired to be united to the Church of Rome, but they might as well have been held elsewhere, for the Greeks were an uncertain and unreliable people, and were never satisfied. Passing on the present day, the Archbishop expressed the hope that the kings of Europe would soon take their places among the things of the past, for the church had suffered more from kings and emperors professing to be Catholics than from outsiders. The great Napoleon of the present day had gone into retirement and he hoped he would be allowed to stay there, for in 1860 he had helped to rob the Pope under the guise of friendship; then he slyly became mixed up in Mexican affairs, and assisted in despoiling the churches of that country.

The late great German battles and victories had, it was to be hoped, taught the people he lately governed a wholesome lesson. While in Europe, the Archbishop said he had learned with astonishment of the abject slavery of the French bishops, who under the captured Napoleon could not even go from one part of Paris to the other without a written pass from an insignificant little clerk in one of the dapartments. The bishops and priests are doled out a miserable pittance in the way of salary out of the hundreds of millions that have been stolen from the Church by the rulers of what is called free France. The Archbishop told his brothers in Europe that the Church was better off over here in America, where, although the bishops and priests received no salaries, there was a bank that never fails—the hearts of the people. They have a great opinion in Rome of the wealth of Americans, induced, perhaps, by the lavish manner in which many Americans spend their money in that city, and some even were foolish enough to think that it was only necessary to catch an American, boil him and the gold would roll out.

The Archbishop then spoke of the nineteenth council, which still continues, being only prorogued for a season. In point of numbers and talent it was the greatest that had ever assembled. The lecturer was one of the seven hundred and eighty bishops that for months met daily in the Vatican. The members were from all quarters of the globe, from all the continents, from the islands of the seas, from China, from Japan, and from the Sandwich Islands. There was but one representative from Russia, and he was compelled to smuggle himself out of his country. The Czar of all the Russias, the great Bear, took delight in crushing the very lives out of the bishops, sending them to the snowy deserts of Siberia and allowing them to perish by the way. And this was the man that the people of the United States have been loving so much—the man who had butchered Poland—the greatest tyrant in the world. The members of the council were then graphically described, and although nearly a hundred different languages were spoken, the proceedings were conducted in order and without difficulty, simply because everything was said in Latin, and all understood it, no matter what was his mother tongue. There were all shades and all colors of men in the body except the clear black. The reporters of the London Times, the Pall Mall Gazette, the Augsburg Gazette and the New York Herald had all told wonderful things about the proceedings of the council, but they knew just as much about what they were writing as if they had not been in Rome. These reporters had complained that there was no liberty of speech in the council, and that debate was curtailed, when on the contrary, the Archbishop said, there was by far too much liberty of speech, and at times the scene presented was a little too near that of an American Congress. There were forty original bills before the Council, but only two had been finally acted on, although others were under way when the recess took place. So particular were the members that an entire day was spent on the particular location of a comma in a sentence, and the final vote was not taken until the next day.

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—Fifty-nine newspapers in towns and cities on the Pacific coast have perished during the present year.

A Patriotic Jury.

Mr. Charles M. Lee was a well known criminal lawyer of Rochester, N. Y. He summed up a case with a superfluity of gesture, and an affluence of perspiration, that would have astonished even John Graham in his vehement and melting moods. Lee was defending an old revolutionary soldier for passing a forged promissory note for some $30. There was hardly the faintest doubt of his guilt; but Lee contrived to get before the jury the fact that the prisoner, then a dare-devil boy of nineteen, was one of the storming party that followed Mad Anthony Wayne in his desperate night upon Stony Point, and helped to carry the wounded General into the fort, during that terrible fray. In summining up, Lee, after getting over the ugly points of the evidence as he best could, then undertook to carry the jury by escalade, on the ground of the prisoner's revolutionary services. He described in graphic language the bloody attack on Stony Point, the impetuous valor of Wayne, the daring exploit of his client, and wound up with this stunning interrogatory: "Gentlemen of the Jury, will you send to the State Prison, for passing a contemptible thirty dollar forged note, an old hero of three score and ten, who, in his youth, cheered the heart of his country in the darkest hour of the revolution, by storming Stony Point?"

This was a poser. The chins of some of the jury quivered, but the foreman, a bluff farmer, put on an air which seemed to say, that storming Stony Point was a good thing enough in its line, but what had it to do with passing this forged note? After being out a couple of hours, the jury returned to the Court room, went through the usual formula:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upou a verdict?"

"We have."

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty, or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, *because he stormed Stony Point,*" thundered the stalwart foreman, who, it was afterwards learned, was the last to come to an agreement.

The audience applauded, the crier rapped to order, the District Attorney objected to the recording of the verdict, and the Judge sent the jury out again, telling the foreman in a rather sharp tone, that they must find an unconditional verdict of guilty or no guilty. After an absence of a few minutes, they returned, when the foreman rendered a simple verdict of not guilty, adding, however, as he dropt into his seat, "it was a good thing, though, Judge, for the old revolutionary cuss that he stormed Stone Point."—Stanton's Bench and Bar.

◆

"How High is Dot?"

"Good morning, Schneider." "We gechts den." "Do you know what church that is?" "Yaw, des is der Drinity Church." "You see the steeple and that little *cross w-a-a-y up there?*" "Yaw, I saw him." "Well, how is that for high?" The German looked pleased, scratched his head, and said: "Dot *is* goot! Der best I hear dese six weeks; yaw, dot is very goot!" The wag went his way, leaving the German smiling, scratching his head, and gazing abstractedly at the little cross so high in the air. While thus standing, a smile over his face, a friend came along, and he thought to give him the same good thing and have another laugh, and said: "Hollo, Fritz; how you was, eh?" "Goot. How was it going to be mit yourself?" "Goot all der vile. Do you know what church am dere?" 'Yaw, dere am der Drinity; I know dese church more as a dozen years already." "You see dem stheeples, und der leeddle cross on der top of dem stheeples wa*-a-a-a-y* most mit der glouds?" "Yaw, I see der leeddle cross." "You see him? *Vell*—I shust ask you, *how high is dot?*" Then he laughed, and laughed, while the other man replied: "I don't know; but what for you make so much laugh?" "It's the schoke—don you see him—the schoke—ven I ask you *how high is dot?*" "No, I don't see der schoke." "Vell dot is funny. A man just told dot to me, und I made laugh all der vile. Und you no see ter schoke? I dinks you peen a jumming around all night, und you can't see nothink!"—N. Y. Democrat.

◆

Managing a Husband.

"How do you manage your husband, Mrs. Croaker? Such a job as I have of it with Smith?"

"Easiest thing in the world, my dear, give him a twitch backward when you want him to go forward. For instance, you see, to-day I had a loaf of cake to make. Well, do you suppose because my body is in the pastry room that my soul need be there, too? Not a bit of it. I am thinking of all sorts of celestial things the while.

Now, Croaker has a way of tagging round at my heels, and bringing me plump down, in the midst of my aerial flights, by asking me the price of the sugar I'm using.

Well, you see, it drives me frantic! and when I woke up this morning, and saw the furious storm, I knew I had him on my hands for the day, unless I managed right; so I told him that I hoped he wouldn't go out to catch his death such weather; that if he wasn't capable of taking care of himself, I should do it for him; that it was very lonesome rainy days—and that I wanted him to stay at home and talk with me; at any rate he mustn't go out; and I hid his umbrella and India rubbers. Well, of course, he was right end up, (just as I expected!) and in less than ten minutes was streaking down street at the rate of ten knots an hour.

You see there's nothing like understanding human nature; no woman should be married till she is thoroughly posted up in this branch of her education."

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—The grand duke of Mecklenburg, commanding a German army in France, recently escaped assassination in an almost miraculous manner. He was reconnoitering the French position, surrounded by a brilliant staff, when a French battery opened on them. It threw a number of shells into their neighborhood, and one of them fell into a bush where two French franc-trieurs were lying in wait for the grand duke. The shells exploded and killed one of the assassins outright while the other was mortally wounded. On hearing the groans of the dying man some officers of the staff hastened to his assistance, but he expired in a few minutes.

VARIETIES.

—Cincinnati is to have a new $200,000 opera-house.

—An excited Frenchman struck a newsboy, in Newark, because the latter was crying a Prussian victory.

—The wail of a Western poet: "'Tis sweet to court; but, oh! how bitter, to court a gal and then not git her."

—A Colorado editor avenges himself on a rival by publishing his marriage under the head of "Crimes and Casualties."

—Some members of an Indianapolis church set their church on fire, and destroyed it because they didn't like the pastor.

—A leading lecturer classifies his audience as follows: The "still-attentive" the "quick-responsive," the "hard-to-lifts" the "won't applauds," and the "get-up-and-go-outs."

—A New York young lady of esthetic predilections wonder why Joe Jefferson, who has made a fortune playing Rip Van Winkle, appears in that character wearing such dreadfully ragged clothes.

—Indianapolis resurrectionists go for the silver mounted casket enclosing the remains, substituting therefor a pine box. It is said the undertakers stand in with the grave desecrators in this artistic job.

—The death rate in Paris is dreadful to contemplate. During the days of the 18th and 24th ultimo, says a correspondent writing from the city, 2,728 people died, among the citizens chiefly.

—A medical journal estimates that the people of the United States pay one hundred and twenty-five millions dollars yearly for physicians' services and for medicines.

—At Troy the liquor dealers are only allowed to sell benzine to the "traveling public," and now when a resident wants a drink he has to shoulder a carpet bag. Before breakfast in the morning the streets of Troy look like some Southern city previous to election.

—A hotel at Ellenville, N. Y., has, as one of its features, a "drunk room." When a transient customer becomes so much intoxicated that he is unable to take care of himself, he is put into this room and kept there until he is able to navigate.

—A London magistrate has declared his intention to direct the jury to bring a verdict for manslaughter against the negligent party when a person shall come to his death through slipping on a pavement from which the snow has not been removed.

—A clergyman meeting a little boy of his acquaintance, said: "This is quite a stormy day, my son?" "Yes, sir," said the boy, "this is quite a wet rain." The clergyman thinking to rebuke such hyperbole, asked if he knew of other than wet rain. "I never knew personally of any other," said the boy, "but I have read in a certain book of a time when it rained fire and brimstone, and I guess that was not a wet rain."

—A Montreal paper says that Mrs. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, whose sudden death was announced on Saturday morning, never fully recovered the shock of her late husband's death at the hands of an assassin, and that she soon afterward showed symptoms of heart disease. It was only a few days previous to her sudden death that her medical adviser informed her that she might die at any moment.

—At a party in Portsmouth, N. H., a few evenings since, one of the gentlemen having to pay a forfeit in a game, the penalty awarded was that he should go to the door and count a number of stars in company with a lady, whereupon a young miss who was present created a sensation by getting up and seriously objecting, on the ground that the young man was engaged to her sister, and she would not sit there and see any such thing done.

—His Boston agent says that Koopmanschap has entirely given up for the present the idea of attempting to get China men or women to come East and take places in families. They will not come except in colonies, as at North Adams. Many applications have been made by manufacturers for supplies of Chinese, but none have been willing to advance the $7,000 in gold necessary to bring a hundred of them hither.

—Brooklyn has a startling sensation, in the performance of some mysterious youth, who has been going about the streets after nightfall stabbing young girls with a penknife. His modus operandi is to dart out upon them from behind trees, stoops and other hiding places, and, after giving them a thrust with his weapon, he suddenly disappears. The police have made diligent search for him, but thus far in vain. As many as a dozen girls have been stabbed, two of them dangerously.

—The will of a San Francisco physician, recently deceased contained the following clause: "After death I wish my body to be dissected by my medical friends, the soft part burned and the ashes preserved in an urn, the skeleton wired well together, and both kept in some medical college or university in San Francisco. But in case my wife should wish for them, it is my will that they be deliverd to her, in case she shall be willing to pay the expense of their preparation.

—The New York Evening Mail describes two dresses recently worn in that city:—"A toilet of soft, white gros grain silk, made with a short, all-round skirt, and without trimming. Over this was worn a court train of dark green velvet, caught up in a full panier, and very long. The waist was of the same material, cut into a deep pointed corsage, edged with white lace; angel sleeves, very long and pointed of green velvet, lined with white satin. A toilet of Nile green silk, with a long train, trimmed around the bottom with a full plaited fold of white tulle, caught on the broad bows of the dress material; up the front breadth it was trimmed with chevrons of satin piping, heading falls of point lace; the dress was cut *decollete* and with short sleeves, the train being caught up to the shoulders—a revival of last winter's fashion; jewelry of diamonds and emeralds.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871.

THE President has forced through the Senate his appointments to Federal offices in Missouri. He had excepted all those friendly to GRATZ BROWN and Senator SCHURZ, and selected out and out Radicals—SCHURZ fought the nominations in the Senate but was overwhelmed. No wonder BLAIR was elected.

It seems to be pretty generally understood thas St. Louis will be selected for holding the next Democratic National Convention. We are decidedly in favor of that location, and hope the National Committee will determine the fact at an early moment, so that sufficient time be allowed to make the necessary arrangements

"THE Allegheny delegation desire a statement published that no negative vote was taken on WHITE's motion to refer his County Officers Salary Bill to a select committee, consisting of Allegheny members, and that, consequently, they cannot be accused of voting against the opposition, though none but WHITE voted in its favor." So says our Harrisburg dispatch yesterday. What use was there for taking the negative vote, when there was only one in the affirmative? It won't do, gentlemen. You intend to go back on your pledges of reform made last fall to secure your several elections, and you know it.

COUNT BISMARCK expresses boldly, his belief that the end of the supremacy of the Latin race approaches; that the Northern races will dominate and direct the civilization of Europe for the next century. The overthrow of France, as a dictating military power, by Prussian arms, transfers to Berlin the seat of Empire. The philosophy of BISMARCK would indicate that the prolongation of this horrible war until the very heart blood of France was trodden out, had in view, not the mere reparation for insult, or the future protection of the borders on the Rhine, but to demonstrate to the world that the control of civilization had changed masters. That a new departure must date from to-day. It is this proposition which at present puzzles the statesmen of surrounding nations, and renders all suggestions, looking to compromises and settlements, unusually delicate and difficult. They are amazed at the intensity of this gigantic struggle which is for life on the part of one, and supremacy the other. France is doomed, defeated; the spirits of her people broken, but not subdued; her armies scattered, her industries paralyzed, her very form of government, the work of the future. Now that the end is certain, why will christain, civilized mankind look on and see her people murdered in detail? Now that there is no longer a question with Prussia as to her position on the map of Europe, will she not listen to the pleadings of mercy which fill the air in every land? or is it in the order of Providence, that the French people hall not only be humbled, but destroyed?

SENSIBLE.

The Wood Carver's Union of New York recently did a sensible thing which we commend to the consideration of other Trade's Unions. Of late the business has become exceedingly dull, and as a consequence the manufacturers of wooden ware were compelled to dispense with a portion of their force. Quite recently the Carver's Union met to take the matter into consideration for the purpose of seeing what could be done for their bretheren who were out of employment.

Instead of resolving to strike against their employers, those who had employment resolved to work but eight hours per day, and submit to a corresponding reduction of their wages so as to give their employers an opportunity to furnish work for at least two hours each day for those who were out of employment. This action of the Union is praisworthy, and cannot but result advantageously to all parties concerned.

TENNESSEE.

The finances of the State of Tenneeses are not in the most desirable condition possible, if we are to judge from the communication recently transmitted to the Legislature of that State by the State Treasurer.

He announces his failure to negotiate the loan of $300,000 authorized by a recent joint resolution of the Legislature for the best of reasons in the world—because he "could not find any responsible parties willing to lend upon long time with bonds alone as collaterals."

He is of opinion that the late publication of the official notice that the State would resist the payment of all the bonds heretofore illegally issued, tended greatly to impair the faith of capitalists in the future intentions of the State authorities. We fail to see the matter in exactly in that light, but would construe rather favorably any determination of the State authorities to act in a *strictly honest* manner in regard to the financial affairs of the State, as a good omen. It is by no means the part of honesty for the present State government to make valid the outrageous stealings and plunderings of the BROWNLOW dynasty. The purchasers of the illegitimate bonds of Tennessee, as well as the other Southern States while under the thumbs of the reconstructionists, bought them with due notice and were parties to the swindle, and if they lose their ill-gotten gains they have no right to complain.

As we understand the matter, the State of Tennessee does not propose to repudiate her honest debts, but expresses her determination not to be bound by the swindling operations of public plunderers and thieves, who seized upon the disturbed state of affairs to perpetrate their bold and unparalleled robberies. We think that the State of Tennessee will be right in repudiating all the swindles that were forced upon the people in defiance of their protests and the principles of common honesty.

The State Treasurer goes on to say that capitalists argue "that a State which owes $35,000,000 in bonds, and will not pass laws sufficient to defray current home expenses does not intend to pay bonds or interest, and money cannot be had upon them, except from parties who would take them at about forty cents, then sell our bonds and lend a part of the proceeds, keeping wide margin in their own hands; then when we get ready to pay back the money borrowed, we should probably have trouble in finding the bonds." This argument might hold good under a different state of circumstances, but when it is considered that the larger part of this thirty-five millions of dollars was absorbed by the satelites of BROWNLOW and the negotiators of the bonds, the case assumes a different bearing. In many other States of the South this same question of resistance of the payment of illegal bonds will be raised before long by the people, who have been burdened by millions upon millions of fraudulent debt which has gone to swell the pockets of carpet baggers, scalawags and plunderers, and the bonds for which were taken readily by unprincipled brokers who were privy to the fraud. Let all these villainies and criminal contracts be repudiated, and the sooner the better.

THE ARSENAL BILL.

We give below General NEGLEY's Bill for the sale and removal of the Allegheny Arsenal. We leave it to an intelligent public to decide upon the course of General NEGLEY in seeking to take away from the city of Pittsburgh this national institution for which we have hitherto been so justly celebrated.

The manner in which General NEGLEY has conducted this matter, and his withholding of the Bill itself from his constituents, as well as its very dubious provisions, stamp the whole transaction with the impress of a "job" put up by somebody.

Now, that the Bill for the first time sees the light in the community that is most interested in it, let a meeting of Councils be called and such steps taken as will defeat the "job" and secure to us the honor and advantages of this national institution. We have no room for further comments this morning. The following is the Bill.

AN ACT

To cause the removal of machinery, arms and stores now at the Allegheny Arsenal, in the city of Pittsburgh, and to sell the remaining property and appurtenances to the municipal authorities of the city of Pittsburgh.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the removal of such machinery, arms and stores, as can be profitably removed from the Allegheny arsenal, in the city of Pittsburgh, to other arsenals, and to sell the remaining property, lands, buildings, and appurtenances to the municipal authorities of the city of Pittsburgh, at the appraised value of said property; the appraisement to be made by three commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War; the said commissioners to be paid, from the proceeds of the sale, ten dollars per day for each day they are actually employed in performing said duty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the municipal authorities of the city of Pittsburgh shall refuse to purchase the property at the appraisement, the Secretary of War shall cause the property to be advertised in four newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania, for a period of one week, then to be sold at public sale, at auction, to the highest bidder, for a sum not less than the appraised value, in such parcels as will command the highest price, and the money received as the proceeds of sale less the expenses attending the same shall forthwith be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners shall be appointed, the appraisement and sale made, and the stores, arms, and other property removed within six months from the date of the passage of this act.

—Since the above was in type we learn that Senator SCOTT has had the chairman of the committee to whom the bill has been referred, to defer action until the citizens of Pittsburgh have an opportunity of expressing their wishes on the subject. In the name of our citizens we thank him. Now let the authorities take action.

THE INDIAN STEAL.

The ways of GRANT are "peculiar" in matters of reform. He does a great deal of reforming on paper, but when it is reduced to practice it does not prove to be of the verry highest order. We were promised a great deal in the reformatory line in regard to the Indians, for instance, but it does not seem to be the least bit profitable to the Indians themselves, although the paid officials of the government, who have the disbursment of the money, make a very handsome thing of it.

General PARKER, one of President GRANT's *proteges* seems to be at the head of the Indian Ring, and runs that department so as to fill his own pockets. Something more than a year ago, a bill passed Congress for the appointment of a sort of an advisory committee, who were to act without pay, and exercise a joint control in the disbursment of the Indian funds. This had a show of reform and Radical orators, and newspapers claimed a great deal of credit for this new departure in the direction of an honest administration of Indian affairs. The sequel proves, however, that there was not one particle of reform introduced into the management of affairs.

The unpaid Commissioners found that they could do nothing whatever toward reforming the existing abuses, and the ring had it all their own way—gobbling up about three-fourths of all the Indian appropriations for their own private use and behalf. Their powers of interference were limited, and their attempts at reformation contemptuously ignored by General PARKER and his subordinates in the Ring.

As for instance, the unpaid Commissioners who were in earnest in their attempts to introduce reform, secured a warehouse in New York, without any cost whatever to the government, in which store the goods intended for distribution among the Indian tribes where they could be examined and thus prevent the customary frauds of sending worthless and inferior goods, for which the government was charged full price, from being distributed. There could have been no reasonable objection to this mode of procedure which would have insured honesty in the distribution. General PARKER, and the Ring, however, did have serious objections to this way of doing things, because it deprived them of all possibility of making money in the distribution. Consequently he ignored the action of the unpaid Commissioners and under a specious plea of delay, procured an order for the unpaid commissioners to examine the goods in the stores of the sellers.

The effect of this order may be easily imagined. It deprived the unpaid Commissioners from doing precisely what they were ostensibly appointed to do, namely, to prevent frauds. To examining the goods in the stores of the sellers was equivalent to not examining them at all. The sellers, of course, were in the Ring, and after their samples had been examined and approved by the Commissioners, it would be a very easy matter to substitute inferior articles therefor, for which the government would have to pay the highest price—the commission and and profits being divided between General PARKER and the other members of the Ring. This is the way of doing things, and this is the way that GRANT's boasted reform works.

The administration cannot plead ignorance of this matter, for the unpaid Commissioners, who were clear of the Ring, protested and remonstrated against it, but without avail. Had the administration carried out in good faith its proposed reform, it would have deprived its satelites of the opportunity of amassing fortunes at the expense of the nation's wards, something that the administration would not think of seriously for a moment.

But this action of General PARKER in regard to the examination of goods is only one of the "ways that are dark" pursued by the Ring to line their pockets. We will give another instance. A prominent department clerk was entrusted with the distribution of $90,000 among the members of one tribe of Indians. One of the Commissioners was requested to supervise the distribution, and he asked the clerk not to distribute the money until special instructions concerning the same were received from Washington, having learned incidentally that there was a man who claimed to have procured the appropriation, and who also set up a claim to $30,000 of it as a royalty. This claimant was the bondsman of the clerk, and into his pocket went $30,000 of the appropriation. The whole conduct of the Indian department is marked by the sort of transactions, and the unpaid Commissioners, who were put forth as the guardians of everybodys interest in this matter, are utterly powerless to put a stop to the abuses that are practiced, and their remonstrances are treated with the most utter contempt by the Ring and the authorities at Washington.

A man is not considered smart, if he does not amass half a million in four years on a salary of eighteen hundred dollars, after once being installed in this Indian business.

We would like to hear from our friend, the Hon. FELIX R. BURNOT, as to what he knows about this Indian business. We have every reason to believe that he has looked into the matter, and is doubtless able to throw some interesting light upon the subject. We think he is friendly to, and solicitous of the welfare of our red brethren, and we would respectfully ask him to tell the public what he "knows about farming" the Indian Appropriations, if not incompatible with the public interests.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE.

Perhaps after all, Mr. PHILLIPS is partially a Yankee humbug and a pretender. Certainly if we are to judge him by his lecture at Library Hall, on Thursday night, we cannot pronounce him a great man. There was not a single original idea in the lecture from beginning to end, nor was there a single logical, or even an illogical conclusion drawn from anything that he said.

His propositions about temperance, labor and woman were threadbare, and we had no specimens of that wonderful eloquence that his admirers attribute to him. They were as dull and dry as they were visionary and impracticable. He advanced but two ideas, or propositions, which served as a nucleus for his remarks, namely:

1. I am an agitator. Agitators are always right; the world is always wrong.

2. I am from Boston. Boston is all intelligence; the rest of the country is all ignorance.

Mr. PHILLIPS, like all other agitators, imagines that the class to which he belongs to be a moving force. At the close of every political or social revolution, the agitators set up the absurd claim that the results are the crystalization of their ideas. The fact is, however, that the agitators who have so much to say, really have nothing to do with the results. They are but the buzzing flies on the great revolving wheels of progress, who imagine that all the dust and all the motion are caused by the feeble voices, which neither create nor stay the revolution of public opinion.

Of all egotists, the visionary agitator is the most presumptuous, and he always rushes to the front of the stage and lays claim to all the results of change and progress, and possibly believes himself that his frothiness of declamation had all to do with it. This is the case with Mr. PHILLIPS, and although he lays great stress upon the fact that he is an agitator, and defies public opinion in defense of what he considers right, with a strange inconsistency, he solemnly warned the Radical party that it could not afford to espouse the cause of SUMNER as against GRANT, although SUMNER was right and GRANT was wrong, because GRANT was the only man that could be elected to the Presidency in 1872 by the Radical party.

This specimen of consistency is on a par with the ideas of agitators generally. They inveigh against public opinion when egotism prompts them, or compromise with wrong when there is anything to be made by it. This was Mr. PHILLIPS' position on Thursday night.

If Mr. PHILLIPS meant anything in his lecture it was that popular suffrage and Democratic government were a failure, and that whisky was the motive power that ruled the ballot. But his ideas were too vague and indefinite to furnish a remedy. It is true that he instanced the Puritan remedy of New England, prohibition; but when with the very next breath, he told us that Boston alone—with prohibition—turned out twenty-three thousand adult paupers and criminals annually from the effects of rum, we are by no means ready to adopt the prohibitory remedy, for the whole State of Pennsylvania, without prohibition, does not do so badly as that. The agitator's remedy is not a safe one, by practical demonstration, and yet he does not propose a better one.

This disposition on the part of Mr. PHILLIPS and his associates to attribute the defeat of the Radical party to ignorance, crime and ruin is nothing new. It is the old argument against a Democratic form of government. It is the old Federal idea of this country and the Tory idea of England. It is the aristocratic idea of government, which imputes ignorance and stupidity to poverty, and crime to a suit of homespun. And yet Mr. PHILLIPS claims to be progressive. He is progressive so far as he exhibits a disposition to break up the relations of society, and insults every one with the epithet of old fogyism that believes in in permanent relations.

His views of the labor question are still more impracticable, as he treats the working classes, as though they were idiots or criminals, and revamps the idealisms of thirty centuries ago, into a sort of a heaven that ought to represent labor and capital. This impracticable nonsense Mr. PHILLIPS insists is a new and progressive idea, as though the Roman rabble and the agitating demagogues who lead them, had not worn it threadbare centuries upon centuries ago and kicked it into the gutter to take up some other idea equally "progressive." The GRACCHII of the present, steal the ideas of the GRACCHII of the past without giving them credit.

As we have already said, egotism and agitation go together. In Mr. PHILLIPS we see the New England Yankee personified. He admits no intelligence outside of Boston—no ideas but Boston ideas—when Boston takes snuff the remoter ends of the earth must sneeze—Boston itches and forthwith the world falls to scratching—Boston shuts its eyes and darkness and somnolence curtains the universe—Boston opens its eyes and all nations and peoples are permitted to behold things.

So persistently has the New England Yankee dinned his self importance into the ears of the public, that a great many people outside of Boston believe this stuff and nonsense. And yet, what has New England ever done? It has made wooden clocks and wooden nutmegs. Let the New England egotist point out one of the great progressive achievments of the age, one great triumph in science that had its origin there. Pittsburgh, as modest and unpretending as she is, has done more in ten years by way of adding to the labor saving machinery and solid, substantial improvements than all New England, and yet a Pittsburgh audience will swallow the egotism of an itinerant Yankee lecturer, who charges two hundred dollars an hour for his self glorification, and rapturously applaud him when he says that a Yankee baby of six months will plan a new cradle. Yankee smartness never seems to get out of swaddling clothes, and the invention of jumping-jacks, and the driving of skin-flint bargains, and general "cuteness" in business transactions—even that of "agitating" at the rate of two hundred dollars an hour—seems to fill the measure of New England intelligence. "Her statesman" when not too cadaverous to be mountebanks, are money getting demagogues, and her agitators are boils upon the body politic, who think that they are omnipotent because they induce a local itching, and her *literati* untie the Gorgian Knot of Society by preaching and practicing free love, while her clergy profoundly revere the Bible, so far as it agrees with their ideas of things.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Jefferson *Herald* recently interviewed General FRANK BLAIR on the Presidential question, when the General emphatically declared that the West would demand that, if a Democrat was elected, he should come, like young Lochnivar, "out of the West."

ABOUT GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

Upon asking what they thought about Tammany's claims a distinguished gentleman from St. Louis answered, "Tammany is going too fast. She asks too much. The man they have in training is young enough. He has a good record as a Democrat; but after all it is only local to New York. Let Tammany send him to the United States Senate for a term, where, if all things turn out right with him, he may acquire a national reputation. He is young enough to wait that time."

"As to Hoffman," said General Blair, "I have nothing to say, except that I admire him greatly. He has done a great many splendid things, and I hope he will live to do many more."

"But will not Western Democrats be resolute in the Convention in favor of one of their own men?"

"It looks like it," was the reply.

THE Democracy of Philadelphia have selected the following delegates to the next State Convention:

Senatorial Delegates.

1st District—John P. Ahern.
2d do. William V. McGrath.
3d do. Charles J. Dougherty.
4th do. Albert D. Bolleau.

Representative Delegates.

1st District—Charles M. Leisenring.
2d do. Robert L. Smith.
3d do. William McMullin.
4th do. Thomas Nulty.
5th do. John Tobin.
6th do. John McCormick.
7th do. William Steinauer.
8th do. No report.
9th do. Thomas Gill.
10th do. No report.
11th do. Hugh Kenney.
12th do. No report.
13th do. Thomas McQuillan.
14th do. No report.
15th do. John M'Crossen.
16th do. H. R. Coggshall.
17th do. Thomas H. Flood.
18th do. No report.

CONCERNING GRANT's acquirements as a "drinker." Senator DICK YATES writes as follows to Major MULDOON:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., September 7, 1870.

MAJOR: You are right in assuming that Grant is not a "drinker;" that is to say, if I know what constitutes a "drinker," and I think I do. I went to Galena to probe this matter to the bottom. I am interested in him as you know I gave him his "starter." According to my notion to constitute a man a "drinker," he must be able to dispose of at least four quarts of Western whiskey a day. And there is this much to be said in favor of my assumption, that, as the tax on that quantity is $2 if every man, woman, and child in the United States should attain to that capacity we could soon pay the national debt. But he is no "drinker!" For I have it from the grocery man at Galena, where he used to pass most of his time in silent contemplation that he never could carry off more than one quart a day, which, as you know Major, would hardly suffice us for a breakfast appetizer.

I have written about the post-office.

Soberly yours, R. YATES.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* - (Rad.) in making notice of the confirmation of Vice Admiral PORTER to the rank of Admiral, says: "This result is entirely disgraceful and disheartening," and it thinks there is little reason for hope of improvement in the Navy "so long as the men who represent and uphold all that there is vicious in the service are thus promoted to the highest places in it." Another Radical journal, the New York *Advertiser*, says that, in the judgment of the people, PORTER, though by the action of the Senate, a "confirmed Admiral," is really only a "confirmed fraud."

THE New York *Herald* recommends one hundred guns in honor of the election of General FRANK BLAIR, from Missouri.

THE vote for Senator in the Missouri Legislature on Wednesday stood—BLAIR 102; HENDERSON 57; and BENJAMIN 5. The Cinciunati *Enquirer* says:

This now giant State, the fifth in point of population, from this time henceforward will be the strongest Democratic of any in the Union. The election of Gratz Brown as Governor, the repeal of disfranchising ordinance by which tens of thousands of voters were denied the right of suffrage, and the election of General Frank Blair to the Senate, have done the work in the most thorough manner. We estimate that at the next election 300,000 votes will be cast, and the Democratic majority will be 100,000. Of the twelve members whom she will send to the House of Representatives in 1873, there will not be a single Radical, and scarcely a Radical will hereafter sit in her Legislature.

A LETTER from Mrs. LEE says that it is her intention to have the General's remains removed to Richmond should she ever leave Lexington; and if not, that she wishes them at her death to be placed in Hollywood, and that she be buried beside him there. This settles the question that Richmond is to be their final resting place, and makes it appropriate that there his grateful and loving countrymen should rear their greatest monument to his memory.

THE Chicago *Times* remarks: There is a General named STONEMAN who wants to steal SHERIDAN's thunder, in the latter's absence from the country, by repeating the Piegan tactics against the Apaches. Much as we should regret to see SHERIDAN come back, we are prepared to maintain that there is no other man in the country who can slaughter defenceless woman, children, and old men, stricken with the small-pox, as throughly as the hero of the Piegan massacre.

GEN. GEORGE W. CASS.

The "New Deal" and the Next Governor.

[From the Easton Sentinel.]

It is always a source of gratification t us to know that our exertions in behalf o the Democratic party are seconded an our opinions concerning its managemen endorsed by the earnest, sincere men o the party. It is, therefore, with som little pride, that we give place to the following article, from the pen of Gen. W W. H. Davis, one of the purest democrat and most honorable gentlemen in th State, which we find in the Doylestow *Democrat*, of this week.

Some months ago the *Easton Sentin* published an editorial article on the subject of the next Democratic Governor, under the head of "A New Deal." It wa extensively copied, and much that it contained met the approval of Democrats i all parts of the State. The article discussed the future policy of the party in th next Gubernatorial nomination, but sai nothing that we remember, about candidates. The question of candidates wa properly left in abeyance, because th time was too distant when the nominatio was to be made. As regards policy, w believe the Democratic party is ready t acquiesce in the general tenor of the *Sentinel's* article, and it is now time to loo round for a candidate to carry our banne and give us victory under this "Ne Deal." It is scarce fourteen months t the nomination, and the mention of candidates should no longer be delayed.

Who, then, shall be the candidate? Th Democratic party of Pennsylvania is n a barren waste which cannot produce th right kind of men for Governor. We hav them plenty, North, South, East ar West, with records both civil and militar that are not excelled. The number gentlemen who are qualified for Exec tive of this State, makes the matter of se lect on more difficult. The question of l cation is only second in importance to th candidate; and in this, we believe th West—by which we mean the section the State beyond the mountains—h prior claims. When did a Democrat candidate for Governor come from We of the Alleghenies? It has been many year and many more added to them, since th region was represented in the cha of State at Harrisburg. The East, Nor and Middle have had their candidates, ar the West yielded the yeoman's suppor and never turned the cold shoulder b cause her claims were overlooked. No she claims the deal, the "New Deal," you choose, which the *Sentinel* spoke abou and we believe her to be entitled to In our judgment, there is one gentlem in the West who can popularize a nomin tion, and make it tantamount to electi in 1872, and that is George W. Cass, Pittsburgh. Of all other candidates na ed, we think him the strongest by odd and we believe his election would be foregone conclusion, from the day of l nomination. He is justly entitled to it; a man of the highest integrity in best sense; of ability that would adorn t chair of State, and under whose manag ment the Executive Department would brought back to the pure days of W and Shunk. We do not write to prai General Cass, but to propose him. H character is too well known to need pra ing. The East will support him in co vention, and if the West rallies arou him, his nomination will be certain. all the gentlemen named for Govern none possess the same personel and pol ical qualifications, and if the Democra party is wise and prudent he will be ma the nominee without question. His ele tion will ratify the "New Deal."

The List of Taxables in Pennsylvan

The following table taken from the A sesor's returns of 1870, shows the numl of taxables in each county, upon which t Legislature will reapportion the State i Senatorial and Representative districts the next seven years:

County.	Taxables	County.	Taxab
Adams	8,096	Lancaster	31
Allegheny	52,265	Lawrence	7
Armstrong	9,386	Lebanon	8
Beaver	7,623	Lehigh	13
Bedford	6,624	Luzerne	30
Berks	23,915	Lycoming	11
Blair	7,767	Mercer	11
Bradford	11,410	McKean	2
Bucks	16,065	Mifflin	4
Butler	8,839	Monroe	4
Cambria	2,099	Montgomery	18
Cameron	898	Montour	3
Carbon	5,675	Northampton	14
Chester	17,848	Northumberland	[illegible]
Center	8,482	Perry	[illegible]
Clarion	6,211	Philadelphia	161
Clinton	5,554	Pike	1
Clearfield	5,558	Potter	[illegible]
Columbia	7,591	Schuylkill	2
Crawford	16,940	Snyder	[illegible]
Cumberland	12,174	Somerset	[illegible]
Dauphin	12,699	Sullivan	1
Delaware	9,362	Susquehanna	[illegible]
Erie	15,258	Tioga	[illegible]
Elk	1,939	Union	[illegible]
Fayette	10,192	Venango	[illegible]
Franklin	10,230	Warren	[illegible]
Fulton	2,312	Washington	1
Forest	7.6	Wayne	[illegible]
Greene	6,122	Westmoreland	1
Huntingdon	7,011	Wyoming	[illegible]
Indiana	7,768	York	1
Jefferson	5,321		
Juniata	4,217	Total	81

MADELINE.

BY ALICE CAREY.

It was when the crimson began to shine
 In the round of the robin's breast,
That the feet of the maiden, Madeline,
 Came not to dance with the rest.
And when the splendor shone in th' grass,
 And the head of the rose was high,
She sang of love, though the song, alas!
 Was only a lonesome cry.

But, ah! when th' drifts of gold in th' air
 Betrayed where the broom was sweet,
She took the combs from her silken hair
 And let it fall to her feet.
And in the days when th' woods grew brown
 And a red haze fringed the skies,
She wound it back, and wound it down
 From her poor bewildered eyes.

And by and by, when the snows were white,
 And a shadow sat in the land,
She lay on her bed from morn till night,
 And turned the ring on her hand.
The midnight moon was blind with storms,
 But her heart with dreams was light—
For she cried, He has come! let me go to his arms!
 And passed away from our sight.

We searched the valley far and wide,
 For the print of a step—but no!
And we combed her hair like th' hair of a bride,
 And made her a grave in the snow.
And we took the smile with trust so sweet—
 And we took the ring—for a sign,
And the name we graved at her head and feet
 Was Faith—not Madaline.

THE KNIGHT'S TEMPTATION.

Der noble Ritter Hugo
 Von Schwillensaufenstein
Rode out mit spheer and helmet,
 Und he coom'd to the panks of der Rhine.

Und he thought apout all tese paddles
 A fightin' in Shtrassburg und Metz;
Und he says, "If I mests Naboling,
 You bet he gets oop und gets!"

Und he raddle his shiny helmet,
 Und he shakes his mighty spheer,
Und he shouds, "Vot der Uhlan longs for
 Ish Frenchmens und lager peer!"

Und he twirls his yaller mustaches,
 Und he rides so long so fine,
Und he loogs upon der riffer—
 Der sagred riffer Rhine.

Und oop dere rose a meer-maid,
 Vot hadn't got noddings on,
Und he says, "Oh! Ritter Hugo,
 Vere you goes mit yourself alone?"

Und he says, "I rides in ter greenwood
 Mit helmet und mit spheer,
Till I geoms into ein Gasthaus,
 Und dere I drinks some peer."

Und den outshpoke der maiden
 Vot hadn't got noddings on;
"I don't tink moosch of bebbles
 Dat goes mit demselves alone.

"You'd better goom down in ter wasser,
 Vere dare sh heabs of dings to see,
Und hafe a shplendid dinner,
 Und drafel along mit me.

"Dere you see der fish a shwimmin,
 Und you gatches dem every one;"
So sang dis wasser-maiden
 Vot hadn't got noddings on.

"Dare is drunksh all full mit money,
 In ships dat vent down of old—
Und you helps yourself, by dunder,
 To shimmerin crowns of gold.

"Shoost look at dese shpoons und vatches,
 Dese rings so rich as a queen's!
Dey're equal to any Pen Budler
 Effer stole at New Orleans!

"Peholt all dese shplendid pracelets!
 Shoost look at dese diamond rings!
Goom down und vill your bockets,
 Und I'll giss you like every dings.

"Vat you vant mit your schnapps unt lager
 Goom down into ter Rhine!
Ter is poddles der Kaiser Charlemagne
 Vonce filled mit gold-red vine!"

Dat fetched him—made him shpell pound;
 She pooled his goat-tails town,
She trawed him under der wasser—
 Der maiden mit nodings on.

Now ven ve geds into Baris,
 Dat dunder-ant-blitzen town,
Cott keep us from all such maidens,
 Der maidens mit nodings on!

◆

[From Bret Harte's "Poems."]

GRIZZLY.

Coward—of herold size,
In whose lazy muscle lies
Strength we fear and yet despise;
Savage—whose relentless tusks
Are content with acorn husks;
Robber—whose exploits ne'er soared
O'er the bee's or squirrel's hoard;
Whiskered chin, and feeble nose,
Claws of steel on baby-toes—
Here, in solitude and shade,
Shambling, shuffling, plantigrade,
Be thy courses undismayed!

Here, where Nature makes thy bed,
Let thy rude, half human tread
Point to hidden Indian springs,
Lost in ferns and fragrant grasses,
Hovered o'er by timid wings,
Where the wood-duck lightly passes,
Where the wild bee holds her sweets—
Epicurean retreats,
Fit for thee, and better than
Fearful spoils of dangerous man.

In thy fat jowled deviltry
Friar Tuck shall live in thee;
Thou mayst levy tithe and dole;
Thou shalt spread the woodland cheer,
From the pilgrim taking toll;
Match thy cunning with his fear;
Eat, and drink, and have thy fill;
Yet remain an outlaw still!

The Buildings under Fire.

The two finest palaces in Paris are the Tuileries and the Luxembourg, the last now a prey to the shells of the enemy. It was in 1612 that Maria de Medici resolved to build this palace for her residence, and after five years it was completed to the entire satisfaction of the regent. With the exception of some changes in the interior of the building, the Luxembourg did not undergo many alterations up to the time that Louis Philippe reigned over the destinies of France. The changes then effected enabled the Corps Legislatif to hold their sittings in the commodious halls, and to find room there for their valuable library. But the Luxembourg has not always been a palatial residence. During the revolution it became a prison, and Camille Desmoulins, Danton, and hundreds of others less noted in the annals of France, had to go to the Luxembourg, there to await the cruel decrees during the reign of terror. After the revolutionary storm had passed, the Luxembourg once more became a veritable palace, but it was not till 1817 that the great gallery forming its left wing, and which is to-day known as the Museum of the Luxembourg, was dedicated to the fine arts.

THE CHURCH OF ST. SULPICE.

is situated in a parish, which before the revolution was considered the richest in Paris. A large number of pictures adorn the walls, among which one by Eugene Delacroix representing Jacob and the Angels has always been considered a great work of art. St. Sulpice is well known for its grand ceremonies which always attract thousands to its portals on solemn festivals. The feast of St. Fiacre, the patron saint of gardners, is usually observed there on the 30th of August with extraordinary pomp.

THE CHURCH OF VAL-DE-GRACE,

built by Anna of Austria in gratitude to God for the birth of Lois XIV., is one of the relics of the middle ages. Francois Manrard furnished the plans for the building, which of late has been used as a military hospital.

TPE ODEON THEATRE.

The Odeon was built in the year 1773, but it was not until 1782 that it was opened to the public under the name of Theatre Francais, which was changed to Theatre de la Nation, in 1790. It was burned to the ground in 1796 and rebuilt in 1809, when it was named the Odeon. In 1819 this theatre was again partly destroyed, but was soon repaired.

Wedding Customs.

[From Hearth and Home.]

The Hymeneal custom prevailing now and hitherto among various nations are as novel as they are numerous. Sir John Lubbock and Edward Wood have devoted much attention to the subject, and communicate many entertaining facts in their published works. At Jarrow Church, in Northumberland, England, there is a chair in which all in the vicinity becoming brides set themselves when the marriage ceremony is concluded, that they may be happy wives and the mother of many children. In Derbyshire and Witshire, bee-hives were formerly decorated on the occasion of a wedding, the supposition being that the bees were knowing to the ceremony, and wished to participate in the festivities. In one locality of Yorkshire, when a newly-married couple first enter their home, a person brings a hen, and makes it cackle to "produce good luck to the pair." In the north of England it is considered ominous of misfortune to be married in green. If there is an odd number of guests at a wedding, one is sure to die within the succeeding twelve months. The sneezing of a cat was anciently considered by some Englishmen to be a lucky omen to a lady who was to be married the next day. In the sixteenth century, a wedding sermon was preached at the marriage of almost every person of consequence. In the last century, celibacy was frequently punished in some parts of England. Under date of 1739, the parish register of Hilton, in Dorset, contains the following mandate: "Ordered that all young unmarried persons above seventeen years of age do forthwith go to service or be proceeded against according to law." In the reign of Edward the Second, a toll was exacted from women married at Skipton. The order read: "Every bride coming that way should either give her left shoe or 3s. 4d. to the forester of Crookryse, by way of custom of gaytcloys." In the days of Mary Queen of Scots, bridesmaids carried the bride to the bed-chamber, undressed her, and lay her in bed. They were then compelled to throw away all the pins taken from her clothing. "Woe be to the bride if a single one is left about her; nothing will go right. Woe also to the bridesmaids if they keep one of them, for they will not be married before the Easter following at soonest." The Irish peasantry, when too poor to purchase the wedding rings, hire them of jewelers who keep them to loan for such occasions. Formerly, the Irish bride presented to her betrothed husband a pair of bracelets made of her own hair. The natives of the Isle of Man always carry salt in their pockets when being married, under the belief that it brings luck. "Bundling," which at one time prevailed in Pennsylvania, was introduced from Wales, where it is said to have originated in a scarcity of fuel. During the last century it was customary in Prussia to throw broken crockery at the doors of newly-married people. In ancient times the French were married on the door-step, and not, as now, within the church at he altar. A few years ago, marriage brokerage was quite extensively carried on in Paris. The brokers regularly advertised in the papers, guaranteeing to suit every taste and temperament. Formerly, a young man was held in great reproach in Belgium who should marry a woman much older than himself. The bride always wore red gloves with three pieces of silver in each of them. In Genoa, a young man, on becoming engaged, was compelled to present his betrothed with a boquet every morning until they were married. In Venezuela, when a young man formerly asked for the hand of a girl, her father gave him a very hard stone to pierce. On his completing the task, the lover's request was granted.

Some of the marriage customs of our Pilgrim Fathers were not less novel than those of their English ancestors. Mr. Wood tells us that in 1695, the local authorities of Eastham, Mass., voted that every unmarried man in the township, should kill six blackbirds or three crows yearly, while they remained single, and that, as a penalty for not obeying the order, he should not get married until he had destroyed the requisite number in arrears. In 1756, the Assembly of Maryland laid a tax of five shillings a year upon all bachelors above twenty-five years of age who were possessed of one hundred pounds.

In Malabar, the marriage ceremony consists simply in tying a thread round the neck of the woman. In Benares, in the West Indies, some couple wishing to be united would formerly wade into a stream along with a priest and a cow, tied the man and woman together by their clothes; they then, upon walking round the cow, were pronounced man and wife. According to Hearne, the Hudson Bay Indians have been accostomed to wrestle for brides, the strongest carrying off the fairest. "A weak man, unless he is a good hunter, and well beloved, is seldom permitted to keep a wife that a stronger man thinks worth his notice. This custom prevails throughout all their tribes, and causes a great spirit of emulation among their youth, who upon all occasions, from their childhood, try their strength and skill in wrestling." Among the Chinese and Abyssinians, lifting a bride over a door-step constitutes the ceremony. In Australia, no man is permitted to marry a woman whose family name is the same as his own. Persons bearing the same family name, although not related, are strictly interdicted from marrying each other in China. In Western Equatorial Africa, father and son are frequently married to the same woman. In his journey to the shores of the Polar Sea, Franklin says, that among the American Indians of the far North, it is considered extremely improper for a mother-in-law, to speak or even look at a son-in-law, and when she has a communication to make to him, it is the polite thing for her to turn her back upon him, and address him only through the medium of a third person. Among the Mongols and Calmucks of Asia, a woman is not allowed to speak to her father-in-law, or to sit down in his presence. Some of our Indian tribes formerly killed one infant on the birth of twins, probably on the supposition that one strong child was better than two weak ones.

A Batch of Riddles.

The following conundrums are the harmless ebullitions of a gibbering maniac:

Why is the letter G like death? It makes ghosts of hoasts, and is always in the midst of slaughter.

Why should one never sleep in the cars?—The train runs over the sleepers.

What sort of a day would be good for running for a cup? A muggy day.

Are their any birds that can sing the "Lays of Ancient Rome?" Yes; Macaulays.

What have you to expect at a hotel?—Inn-at-tention.

Why are there no eggs in San Domingo?—They banished the whites and cast off their yoke.

When does chair dislike you? When it cant bear you.

What is the key note to good breeding?—B natural.

Which is the better off, tea or coffee?—Coffee. It settles itself, but tea has to draw.

A BOY HANGED.

Execution of Henry Welcome, the Murderer—Agonizing Scenes on the Scaffold—An Address to Young Men.

A dispatch from Windsor, Vt., January 20th, says:

Henry Welcome, the Hinesburg murderer, was hanged in the State Prison at this place to-day. Last evening, during the visit of the chaplain, Welcome was comparatively composed, and talked freely on religious matters and prayed fervently. He expressed sorrow for his crime, and pleaded for forgivness in the next world. He did not sleep much last night, and had breakfasted early this morning. At 12:40 a procession was formed at the cell door and marched to the place of execution, where, after the usual religious exercises on the platform, the death warrant was read, and Welcome then made a short address, attributing the cause of his unfortunate end to rum and disobedience to his parents, and admonished all to avoid these offences. He then made an affecting prayer, and at one o'clock the trap was sprung. Six minutes afterwards Welcome's pulse ceased to beat, and in twenty minutes his body was placed in the coffin.

THE CRIME

for which Henry Welcome suffered was committed on the evening of the 3d of October, 1868, and the victim was Perry Russell, a highly respectable farmer, residing in Hinesburg, Vt., and seventy-six years of age. The assassin, arming himself with a heavy door-hinge, went to Mr. Russell's door and knocked. The old man, who had retired to bed with his wife, got up and came to the door, with the intention of opening it, when his wife cautioned him not to do so until he had ascertained who was there. Upon this the inquiry was made, and Welcome answered, "Joe Busby; I want to come in." Hearing a familiar name, the old man opened the door, when he received a terrible blow from the murderous hinge, and he lay bleeding and dying upon his threshold. The noise of the fall and the exclamation from her husband aroused the aged wife, who, coming upon the scene, beheld the young homicide standing over the prostrate victim, raining a shower of blows from the weapon in his hand. In uncontrollable terror she fled to the nearest neighbors, who returned with her only to find Mr. Russell dying in a pool of blood and the murderer gone. Welcome ransacked the house for several thousand dollars in United States bonds, which he expected to obtain as a reward for his awful deed, but they had a few days previous been deposited in a bank, so he failed to get anything. Immediate steps were taken for his arrest, the citizens of Hinesburg raising one thousand dollars as a reward. Two days after the murder he was arrested at Waterbury, Vermont. After his conviction of the crime, he passed the usual solitary confinement in the State Prison at Windsor, until the day of his execution.

Some days previous to his exection young Welcome wrote the following:

ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: With respect Henry Welcome takes this as a last gift from God that I should give you some incidents of my life, hoping they will instruct you. Allow me to thank all for the kindness you have manifested towards me, an unhappy prisoner, and it is out of respect to you that I think it my duty to write this sketch. I have six sisters and four brothers, and I am the only bad sinner among them. I always attended Sabbath school, and my father and mother are members of a Methodist church at Hinesburg. When I was sixteen years of age I left my happy home and went to visit a sister in Stowe. When I returned I was bound to leave home, but my parents wished me to stay at home and go to school. I would not mind them, but went to Boston. I got a good situation, but fell in with bad company, going to a billiard hall, and learning also the use of liquor, which I used to excess. When I was in liquor I was persuaded to try my hand at "seven up." At first I refused, but being unchecked by home influences and exposed to all the desires of my corrupt heart, I gambled and plunged into all sorts of wickedness. The story of my transgressions and sins would fill a large volume. Finally, after one of my times, I went to Hinesburg the 1st of October, 1868; but, my friends, if I had listened to my mother's pleading voice, what a happy young man I should have been to-day; and oh! my friends, how many heart-rending, earnest prayers has my kind mother offered to the Throne of Grace and Mercy for me. She never upbraided me, but strove to reclaim me by kindness, urging me to abstain from the sins I was committing daily. This was Thurday, my mother gave this advice, and I went from her arms with a kiss on my lips, plunged into all sorts of crime and sin, and on Saturday of the same week I committed the crime, so great that it will leave a stain upon the land forever, and when committed, broke the heart of my mother and hung millstones to the hearts of all my friends, and robbed them of all joy and comfort on earth. And only think, I, Henry Welcome, at the age of 19 years, placed in this horrible situation! To-morrow I must suffer the sentence of death. I think, my friends, this is a hard lot for a young man to be sent into the presence of his Maker on the gallows, but I am to give my life for the life I have taken. Pardn my friends, for saying so much to you. My heart is full and my words are for you a warning that you may never come to my sad end. But tears will avail nothing for me now. May the blood of Christ wash away my crime! This is my last and only hope. HENRY WELCOME.

THAT "SAD STORY."

The Double Marriage Affair in New York—Further Particulars.

As a pendant to the "sad story" published on Tuesday, we find in the New York World full particulars of the affair. The gentleman who was doubly wedded, it appears, was Mr. Calvin R. Cross, and the bride Miss Laura N. Luckey, daughter of Nelson Luckey, of New Hamburg, on the Hudson. The wedding took place in St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, on November 23d, and the officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. Morgan. The following additional particulars are given by the New York journals:

There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen; the fair bride was married in her traveling dress, and the whole affair was conducted quietly and privately.

They did not leave town, as reported, but repaired to a first-class up town hotel, and there remained until a cloud arose which dispelled the visions of happiness they had indulged in, and finally resulted in their separation. Mr. Cross was married on the Wednesday before Thanksgiving, and on the Sunday following he entered the hotel hurriedly, and in great agitation, and after a stormy interview with his wife, left her presence and has not since been seen or heard from by her or her friends. The cause of this sudden difference was the fact that Mr. Cross, instead of being a gay bachelor about town, as he was reported to be before his marriage, on the 23d of last November to Miss Luckey, was at that time a married man, and had been a Benedict for nearly five years.

Mrs. Cross No. 1 was boarding at the Ashland House, and she was informed of the strange course pursued by her husband, and after waiting for him for some days, and grieving over his conduct, left the Ashland House and retired to more quiet quarters in West Thirteenth street. The newly made widow returned to her parents at New Hamburg.

On making inquiries at the hotel, the reporter of the World learned that Mr. and Mrs. Cross had occupied rooms there for nearly five years; that he was always attentive to his wife; they had one child, a little boy. The lady is said to be a quiet, lady-like person. She was next visited by the reporter, and stated that Mr. Cross was with her on the day of her second marriage.

She said he must have been infatuated. "I never saw him intoxicated; in fact, he was always prejudiced against the habit of drinking. He was always very kind to me, and I would not have believed that he was capable of treating me so. He was always very kind to me. He always had plenty of money, and told me that he was engaged in some business evenings. He left me without funds, and unless I can find something to do I shall soon be destitute." The child, (a boy) she said, is seventeen months old. Mrs. Cross was visited by the reporter of the New York Post, who says:

"She was plainly but neatly attired, and wore no ornamentation of jewelry save ear drops and a plain gold ring. As she gracefully and modestly received the reporter, hasty glance at her face and manner revealed a woman apparently about thirty-one or thirty-two years of age, but one utterly crushed in spirit. To the questions propounded she returned answers with much hesitation, and it was evident from the first that her great purpose was to shield from the strong arm of the law the man who had basely deceived her, outraged society, and violated the law of the land.

"The following is the principal points of the "interview" conversation:

Reporter—How old is Mr. Cross?

Mrs. Cross—He is about thirty years of age, but I am a little older.

Reporter—Have you always lived together?

Mrs. Cross.—Oh, no! We were married privately, by a Mr. Dowling, who is now, I believe, somewhere in New Jersey; and we agreed to live apart, for reasons I do not care to state, although he visited me constantly. We have been married four years and a half. He was employed at the Central National Bank.

Reporter.—I understand that steps are being taken for him to secure a divorce from you that he may live with his new wife.

Mrs. Cross (with emotion).—Oh, he cannot get a divorce from me, but I can get one from him.

Reporter.—Did he live extravagantly?.

Mrs. Cross.—My expenses were about $4,000 a year, but I do not know how much it cost him to live.

Reporter.—Was his salary at the bank $2,000 a year?

Mrs. Cross.—I believe that was his salary.

Reporter—Did he take to the altar a pistol with the determination to blow out his brains did any one offer to forbid the bans?

Mrs. Cross—I have been told so.

Reporter—I understand that the lady claiming to be Mrs. Cross No. 2 is very lovely, wealthy and of a highly respectable family?

Mrs. Cross—Her name is Luckey. She is said to be worth $100,000, but I do not know that she is related to the Livingston family, although such may be the case.

Reporter—If I may ask, why do you wish to screen him?

Mrs. Cross—Because I am destitute. I am utterly penniless, with a helpless child. I have not even means to pay my board here.

Since the "denoument" there have been no tidings of Mr. Cross. He may be still in New York or its vicinity, but some of his friends think he has fled to Europe. The unhappy Mrs. Cross No. 2 is said to be worth $100,000 in her own right.

THE IRISH PATRIOTS.

Final Arrangement for their Reception—How They Will be Brought to the City.

The following is the final arrangement for the proposed welcome to the Fenian prisoners on their arrival into this city. As stated yesterday steamers will go out to Sandy Hook so soon as the Cuba is sighted, conveying many city authorities, and the Tammany Committee. Also the Knights of St. Patrick, and the Irish Brigade.

On Saturday the various societies will form at the City Hall, together with the various military organizations. The procession will be composed of many thousand men, who will march and proceed in coaches attired in a green uniform. This will be headed by the Band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The Tammany Hall Society will appear in grand apparel, and the Common Council will also take part in the programme.

The Alliance and Benevolent Association is supposed to send five thousand men, while five hundred Father Matthew societies will be represented.

The Tammany held, as was stated in yesterday's Democrat, a meeting for making final arrangements. Richard O'Gorman presiding. It was suggested that some other day should be fixed upon than Saturday, as it was pay-day with the Irish, but this was overruled.

As soon as the Cuba has arrived, the city Hall flag will be hoisted, and in half an hour afterward the steamers will leave Castle Garden.

Speeches will be delivered at Tammany Hall by various persons, and the procession starting from Union square will march to the City Hall where it will be reviewed by the Mayor. On Monday the patriots will be entertained at the Governor's room, City Hall, and altogether, the welcome will be one of great ostentation. —N. Y. Democrat, 18.

Wedding Cards.

The newest wedding envelope retains the pocket-book flap, but is a trifle smaller and squarer than its predecessor. The outside initials are also slightly diminished in size. Multifarious cards accompanying the invitation. There is, first, the bride's card; secondly, the bridegroom's; thirdly, (if to a stranger,) the card of the bride's mother; fourthly, the "ceremony" card for church; fifthly, the note paper for the "reception at the house;" sixthly, the card with the married names in full, and the days on which the will receive in their new home; seventhly, and lastly, a card with "Please present this at the door" engraved thereon, which is designed to keep uninvited guests from crowding the church, and pickpockets from elbowing the silver. The whole might be fairly styled the "coupon" invitation, and its weight and cost must cause the heart of the card engravers to leap for joy.—Scribner's Monthly.

A Sad Story.

The New York Evening Post of the 17th says:

Not many days ago there was a fashionable marriage in one of our up-town churches. The bridegroom was a remarkably hand some man, of nearly thirty years of age, well known in what is called fashionable society as an agreeble, liberal bachelor and "ladies' man." The bride was a lovely girl, belonging to one of our best known families, and esteemed for her character as much as admired for her beauty. The friends of both were present; nothing surprising occurred at the ceremony save that all present remarked upon the appearance of the bridegroom. He was apparently so oppressed by some great sorrow or anxiety that he could not smile or command a cheerful word.

The pair had spent but a few days together, when the husband, after an interview with his young wife, which left her almost crushed in mind, hastily called at his late bachelor rooms, which he had not yet given up, burned a large number of papers, packed up a few precious articles, and suddenly disappeared, and no one of his friends now knows where he is to be found.

But one dreadful truth reached their ears too quickly. At one of our new hotels in the centre of the city, but a few blocks from the church in which the marriage was performed, there were found a woman and several children bearing his name, and she found no difficulty in establishing her right to it. She is many years older than he. They were married when he was scarely more than a boy, and have never published the marriage; but they have never quarreled or separated. He still supported and visited her; and on the very day of the second marriage, at noon, made her a long visit, in his usual manner.

This event has been a sudden shock to both families, and the absolute concealment of his marriage from all his friends for many years, while his wife and children openly bore his name in public hotels in this city, is as unaccountable to them as it will be to others. The young man was for several years an internal revenue officer in this city, but for some years past has been employed in a bank down town. He has paid three thousand a year for the board of his wife and children, while receiving a salary of only two thousand; and has yet maintained his bachelor life with lavish expenditure. In his rooms are said to have lain not far from a hundred suits of clothes, with expensive books, and many other evidences of wealth. But his accounts at the bank are said to be entirely correct. His full understanding of what he was doing appears from the fact that he carried to the altar a pistol, with the fixed purpose, as he afterward said, of blowing out his brains there if the ceremony should be interfered with.

We draw no moral from these facts. But the very shock they give to all who know of them, is a proof that crime of this kind find no sympathy or toleration in this community; and that the standard of morals here is not so low as some writers have said, who appeal in such cases as these for illustrations of New York society, instead of what they really are, frightful and exceptional outrages upon it.

Death of Peter Richings.

A few weeks ago the telegraph brought the news that Mr. Peter Richings was thrown from his carriage near his farm at Media, Pennsylvania. It now appears that the injuries then received have unhappily been attended with a fatal result.

Mr. Richings for many years has been prominent in the theatrical circles of this country. He belonged to the school of gentlemanly actors, such as Blake and Nickinson. Indeed, his education was that of a gentleman. Born in London in 1797 he was educated at Oxford, graduating at Pembroke College. The church, diplomacy and the law each in turn attracted his attention, and he became an actor from love of the profession, and not from necessity. His family opposed his wishes, and he came to America where he put his design into execution, appearing at the Park Theatre, New York, September 21, 1821, as *Henry Bertram*, in "Guy Mannering." It was reported at the time that he was a rich English nobleman who had become stage-struck.

From the time of his debut till his retirement from the stage in 1867, Mr. Richings was a steady and a popular actor and manager, appearing chiefly in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Besides being a good comedian, he was a fair singer, and took part in Fry's Opera of "Leonora;" and with the Seguin troupe sang the music of *Count Arnheim* in the Bohemian Girl." He was as widely known as any actor in the country, and was always respected and beloved in private life. Mrs. Caroline Richings Barnard, of the English Opera Troupe is his adopted daughter,

Specimens of the Wit of the Late George D. Prentice.

About the only person that we ever heard of that was not spoiled by being lionized was the Jew named Daniel.

Whatever Midas touchsd turned into gold. In these days touch a man with gold and he'll turn into anything.

We are often told to imitate nature. Still, we shouldn't imitate her too literally. We needn't dress in green velvet through the summer because she does.

An author, ridiculing the idea of ghosts, asks how a dead man can get locked into a room. Probably with a skeleton key.

"Is it possible, Miss, that you don't know the names of your best friends?" "Certainly; I don't even know what my own may be a year from now."

Our neighbor is still arguing against the credit system. Let him try to get credit anywhere to the amount of five dollars, and he will find that his argument is perfectly conclusive.

A gentleman, if aggrieved, has a right to pull a blackguard's ears, but he should not cut them off. They should be left on for the accommodation of other aggrieved persons.

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—A lady residing in a German city, which is heavily taxed for both men and money by the war, writes to her friends that the cost of living is so much increased in consequence that she has to pay 65 cents for a pair of white kid gloves "with two buttons," that a new silk bonnet costs nearly a dollar in gold, a cab for two persons to the opera and back, 37 cents, and washing is charged for at the extravagant rate of 12 cents a dozen pieces.

—The sufferers by the recent flood at Harper's Ferry held a meeting last week, and for the second time called for information relative to the disposal by the Committee of Relief of the funds contributed for their aid. The call is made in a series of strong resolutions, which mention the names of the committee and declare that if the Rhinoceros hides of these unfaithful public servants are impervious to public scorn and indignation, and the contempt of their fellow-citizens cannot move them, a competent attorney-at-law shall be employed to institute a suit in equity to compel an account required of them, as self-constituted trustees of a self-imposed trust.

VARIETIES.

—The fashionable wedding tour is now to Florida.

—"Uproarious disposition" is the charge made against his wife by the last Indiana applicant for divorce.

—The Impeachment trial of Governor Holdon, of North Carolina, begins next Monday.

—A sign announcing "The Vacuum Cure" is hung out from the window of an eating house in London.

—An ice bridge has formed across Niagra river, below the Falls, and it is said to be frozen so hard that it may remain for many weeks.

—A popular preacher recently said tha an inheritance of more than $10,000 or $15,000 to a child would more likely prove a curse than a blessing.

—The Fenians in various parts of the country, have appointed committees to take part in the reception of the released Fenian prisoners, who are to arrive this week in New York.

—Horace Greeley wrote "West Point Developments," and the compositor set it up "Devilments," and when Horace found how much better it sounded, he swore he wrote it so.

—An Iowa paper makes this liberal offer: "If any one in this vicinity has a dollar note and will let us see it, we will place his name in our list for six months' subscription."

—Hook and one of his friends happened to come to a bridge. "Do you know who built this bridge?" said he to Hook. "No; but if you go over you'll be tolled."

—A German who went to hear Nilsson says he does not like her because she is so tall and slim. He wants a singer who looks like a "fedder bed mid a string tied round der middle."

—A new brake has been sdopted on one of the English railroads, in consequence of the recent frequency of accidents, which is able to stop a train going thirty miles an hour in twenty-five seconds.

—"Brethren," said a speaker at a late missionary meeting, "I want you to turn your backs upon this Board of Missions, your greenbacks, I mean, and, if you presume to speak to them, talk in silver tones."

—A lady wishes some one would invent a "legometer," to attach to men's pedals, so that wives may determine the distance travelled by their husbands when they want to "just step down to the postoffice" of an evening.

—Poultry and game are cheap in Detroit. Turkeys are ten cents per pound, chickens nine, venison from seven to twelve, mallard ducks seventy cents per pair, partridges sixty cents per pair, etc.

—A good citizen of Middleton, Conn., who was annoyed at seeing men at work with their teams near a church on Sunday, went to a justice to enter a complaint, and found him mending his boots.

—At the late dinner of the Tobacco association in Richmond, a toast was drank in which it was said that Virginia suckled the northwestern states in their infancy, and they must feed her now.

—There is in a western state a woman so cleanly that she rubs the dirt off the fire wood before she puts it in the stove. Another woman tries to beat this by pulling the growing beets out every morning and washing the dirt of them.

—An Albany correspondent writes: "Dennis Burns sent a basket of flowers up to Miss Kellogg, and the fair vocalist bowed to Senator Norton, thinking that he had sent them. Dennis says this is the last she'll get from him."

—The members of the Norwich, Conn., Common Council were warmly greeted the other night as "my brethren in the Lord," by a prematurly bald young man, who thought their Chamber was the room of the Christian Association.

—An accommodating conductor on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad backed his train a third of a mile to pick up a purse, which a fond mother had confinded to her innocent babe for a plaything, and which the latter threw out of the window.

—In any business never wade into water where you cannot see the bottom. Put no dependence upon the label of a bag, and count money before you receipt for it. See the sack opened before you buy what is in it, for he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated.

—A thief recently went through the house of Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, and among other booty, captured a portion of the Governor's message to the Legislature, in consequence of which it was not delivered upon the assembling of that body.

—The Rome (Ga.) Commercial made its appearance the other morning with a hole in it. The editor explained it the next issue, by stating that he had discovered an objectionable article, after the edition had been worked off, and had clipped it out of all the papers before sending them off.

—A saloon-keeper at Lansing eulogizes a deceased Michigan legislator: "Gentlemen, Mr. R. was a fine man, he used to spend his evenings at my saloon, and run up a bill of $125 at my bar, and paid it like a man. At the close of the session he went down the street and drank some one's poor liquor, and that is what killed him, poor man."

—A Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court was accosted by the hotel bootblack the other day with a demand for "a quarter, sir." He turned upon the sable-hued American and indignantly asked him: "What do you take me for, sir?" "Oh, I know you, you're one of them can-can fellers," pointing to the Variety Theatre.

—Some time ago, Yankton saw all the members of the Dakota Legislature wearing ancient white plug hats. It seems that a village store-keeper got an invoice of the article, and shrewdly presented samples to two or three leading Solons, whose example in head-gear the others followed, thinking they had the newest style.

—The London Cosmopolitan proposes the following marriage vow for its lady readers, when occasion requires: "I will continue to love my husband so long as he is loveable, honor him so long as he remains honorable, and obey him so long as his commands are just and reasonable.'

—In Carson county, Nevada, the other day, 200 Chinamen engaged in a street fight on the strength of the loss of fifty cents sustained by one of the number in a gambling saloon. The noise they made alarmed the entire white population, who rushed to the scene of conflict expecting to find a large number of the Celestials dead on the field; but there was not a wound among them. Yet the noise they had made was astonishing.

—A Detroit hack driver named Danill Cooney on Sunday last, flung a large quantity of vitrol on Mrs. De Bare, with whose husband he has had some litigation. But a few drops touched her face, but it ate in like a red-hot iron. The greater portion fell upon the waist and sleeves of the dress, consuming the fabric as fire would a sheet of paper, and eating its way through several thicknesses of woolen. Cooney was arrested.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr.........................Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Lare............................E. A. Myers.
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

A subscriber has written us several times to know whether we favor Hancock, Hendricks or Thurman for President in 1872. It is too soon to take ground on that question, as it strikes us; that decision must depend upon the current events of this year. Our impatient friend can make his choice however from the names mentioned or any other he pleases, their being nothing in the Acts of Assembly of this State to forbid it.

The *Tribune* figures up twenty-two Radical majority on the electoral vote for 1872. It acknowledges, however. that Pennsylvania, Florida and Arkansas, with their thirty-three electoral votes are doubtful. This would make a difference of sixty-six votes and elect the Democratic candidate by thirty-four votes. By thus amending its table the *Tribune* will be about right, only that it will still be below the Democratic majority.

NEGLEY REPUDIATED.

By reference to the proceedings of Councils it will be seen that these bodies endorse the position heretofore taken by The Post, and repudiate the action of General Negley, and his uncalled for introduction of a bill for the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal. Councils did wisely in nipping General Negley's scheme in the bud and the appointment of a committee of citizens to proceed to Washington to lay before Congress what the city of Pittsburgh does want, shows at what figure they rate General Negley's representative ability.

They do not propose to trust him again with the custody of the great local interests of the city, but send a committee of intelligent citizens to Washington to lay matters before the proper committees. This is a stunning and a well deserved rebuke upon General Negley, and one that will not set well upon his fastidious stomach.

We are glad that this ostentatious pretender has been officially snubbed, and a check put upon his predisposition to misrepresent his District. But does it pay to have a Representative in Congress and then be compelled to send a special committse to save and defend our local interests ?

THE CONSTITUTION TINKERS.

The Evangelical preachers composing the Convention in Philadelphia, who desire to have the Constitution of the United States, amended, to suit them, have demonstrated, beyond controversy, their eminent unfitness to discuss questions relating to the science of government. They displayed such an amount of bad temper, contracted views and intolerant speech, as to sensibly diminish respect for their various and opposite professions of religion. There are those who have been tempted to institute a comparison, between them, and the Convention, which framed the Constitution, presided over by Washington, and opened daily by prayer. The men of that hour, selected for the work of making an organic law for the people, approached it with a becoming sense of their responsibility. They had carefully examined the workings of the different forms of government, in ancient and modern times, and in the protracted investigations attending the work of adapting a novel constitution to the wants of a new people, in the new world, they brought calmness and self poise, unimpeached integrity, great tolerance of speech, whilst they settled conflicting opinions by gracious compromises. Sprung from different races, representing conflicting material interests, holding tenaciously to various religions, they had every inducement from a human stand point, to end in unrelenting bitterness. The comparison must result in faver of the fathers of the country, not only in all that relates to a knowledge of the subjects they had in hand, but also in all that pertains to charity and christian conduct among men who assume to teach.

To show what narrow views are held by the prominent men of this Convention, it is but necessary to call attention to a few remarks made by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Baltimore, who had the audacity to publicly declare that the Constitution, in forbidding Congress to establish any religious disqualification on the citizens of the United States, meant merely to use the word *religion* in the sense of the Roman Catholic Church. He affirmed that the founders of our government referred only to the monasteries and convents, and intended to prevent the government from supporting monks and nuns.

Does any man suppose this constitional tinker would stop, if the name of God was inserted in every section of that instrument. He would have Congress authorized to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of the amendment, which might mean Rouse's version, or it might not.

COMPLETE CENTRALIZATION.

People who imagine that the aims of the leaders of the Radical party are anything short of a thorough centralization of the power of government in the Executive and Congress, and by this means to effect the establishment of a practical monarchy, greatly underestimate the disposition of those gentlemen.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* elucidates the new scheme of reconstruction, which is to apply not only to the Southern but to the Northern States as well, by the operations of which the control of all elections are to be placed in the hands of the administration.

But recently when the Democratic press predicted that this would be the next move of the Radical leaders in Congress, Radical newspapers pooh-poohed the idea as sensational and manufactured for political effect. But time has verified the predictions of the Democratic press, and the foes of a republican form of government have matured their plans, and now boldly advance with their shackles prepared to bind the people.

The *Tribune's* correspondent, who is well informed on the subject upon which he writes, feeling no doubt that it is now time to develope the covert machinations of the enemies of free government, does it boldly and tells us that hitherto secret workings of the promoters of centralization will shortly culminate in an attempt to extend the power of Congress in the matter of the election of its own members, so as to give it virtual control of all State or municipal elections in the country. Startling as this announcement may be, it is, nevertheless, true, and two bills having this object in view are now before the House Judiciary Committee. These bills propose the erection of a system of supervision by United States officers appointed by the United States Circuit Court, over all the elections held in either the North or South, at which Congressmen or delegates to Congress may be chosen, notwithstanding State, territorial or municipal laws to the contrary. In other words it is proposed to assume the undoubted power of Congress to supervise the election of its own members when such elections, or registration for such elections, takes place, can be extended so as to include a supervision over registration and the canvass of votes for every other office voted for at that election.

While we are told that the machinery for the successful working of this unrepublican system of government is complicated, it has been perfected so far as carrying out the object of the Radical party is concerned, and only awaits the favorable action of a venal Congress, which has already, on repeated occasions, shown a readiness to execute the despotic will of our military dictator, which leaves but little doubt of their predisposition to carry out the programme of centralization in full. This is the way in which this new engine of despotic interference with elections is to be organized and its purpose executed: From the Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts a Chief Supervisor of Elections is to be appointed, whose duties are described to be to receive reports from subordinate Supervisors, furnish necessary blanks, books, lists, &c., &c., and to cause the names of those upon any list whose right to register or vote shall be honestly doubted to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences." It is made the duty of the subordinate Supervisors to attend the sittings of the Boards of Registration in their respective precincts, and it is approvided that "every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory *for any State or other election* at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed a registration within the meaning of this act (and also within the meaning of the Enforcement act), *notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial, or municipal election.*" It is further made their duty to attend the election held in pursuance of such registrations, "to challenge any vote offered; to be and remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, *whether said certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law;* and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry lists, and tallies or check-books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial or municipal law, are kept; and to the end that each candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the said Supervisors of Election are required in their districts to personally scrutinize, count, or canvass, *each and every ballot in their districts cast, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or found;*" to forward reports of their proceedings to the chief Supervisors, "and to attach to the registry list, and any *and all copies thereof, and to any certificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, territorial, or municipal law*, any statement touching the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the said Supervisors of Election may desire to make or attach, or which should properly or honestly be made or attached, in order that the facts may become known, any law *of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

One would think that this was quite as much authority as ought to be exercised by any official—an irresponsible one especially—but still more unlimited authority is conferred. They are further authorized and required, during the registration and election days, "to take, occupy, and remain in such position or positions, from time to time, *whether before or behind the ballot-boxes*, as will in their judgment best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes, they are required to place themselves in such position in relation to the ballot-boxes, for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots in said boxes contained, or as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided in this act, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns, and statements shall have been wholly completed, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding." It is also provided that the Circuit Courts shall remain open for the transaction of business under those provisions of the act which impose penalties and fines for interference with the duties of the Supervisors; that United States Marshals shall appoint special deputies for the protection of the Supervisors; that the military and naval forces of the United States together with the civil *posse comitatus*, shall be at the immediate command of the Marshal for the execution of these provisions.

We submit this contemplated outrage upon the rights of the American people, to the careful consideration of every citizen, it matters not what may be his political predelictions. We see in this, as in every distictive act of the Radical party in this direction, a fixed determination on the part of its leaders to abridge the rights of the people, and bring the elective franchise more completely under the control of the Executive. While even the monarchical governments of Europe are extending greater privileges to the people, in this country the leaders of the dominant party seek only to abridge them.

They start out in the beginning by insulting the intelligence and patriotism of the people, by saying that they are not to be trusted with the ballot and the right of self government, but are to be hampered with legislative enactments and governed by censors, as though they were convicted felons on tickets-of-leave.

The leading characteristic of the Radical creed is distrust of the people. This country was founded and grew to unexampled greatness upon the idea that the *people* were the government, and that their patriotism and intelligence, and the free and untrammelled exercise of their manhood and sovereignty, were the safeguards of public liberty and public virtue.

Now come the Radical leaders in Congress and deny all this and stigmatize the *people* as an ignorant, treacherous mob, who are only to be trusted with the right of the elective franchise, when they exercise it *with the consent* and *under the immediate supervision* of an agent or pimp of the government, who is empowered to stand "before or behind" the ballot box, and if it suits his imperial majesty, he can close that ballot box against any man or all men, whose patriotism he chooses to doubt.

No more infamous invasion of the rights of a free people was never proposed than this scheme of Radical centralization, and as we do not believe in mincing words about so important a matter, we assert, in the event of the passage of such a law, which is nothing more nor less than a subversion of the government, the right of the people to oppose it by every means in their power. This would not be revolution but the resistance of a revolution on the part of the Radical leaders, which has for its object the complete subversion of free institutions, and we maintain the right of the people to arm themselves, and drive their oppressors out of power at the point of the bayonet and rid the country of a Congress that would rob the people of their liberty.

It will be noticed that the friends of this measure claim that in enforcing its proposed provisions, Congress would only be "exercising its undoubted right." Every provision of the organic law denies the existence of such a right, and as the people *are* the government they have the right to defend the organic law against assaults, let them come from what quarter they may, let this be treason or what you choose.

THE NEXT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Already there is an unusual interest manifest throughout the State with reference to the Democratic candidates for Governor in 1872. In view of the relative situation of the two opposing parties in Pennsylvania, and the effect that the Gubernatorial canvass will have upon the Presidential election, not only in the State of Pennsylvania, but in all the States of the Union, it behooves the Democratic Conventions of 1871 and 1872, to act with the highest deliberation,—select men for official positions and so lay down the principles of the Democratic party, and the objective points of political reforms for which it aims, as to insure success.

In fact the proceedings of these Conventions should—as they doubtless will—be of such a nature as to still further strengthen the present union, and secure more certainly the present harmony of the party in Pennsylvania.

The Democratic is emphatically a party of principles and not of individual preferences, and we are proud that we can say so much of it, and give the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania as a living—and we are glad to say—a growing example of devotion to principle, and that, too, in the face of bitter, and it seems to us undeserved disappointments.

In 1869 the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania went into the Convention as a unit for a well and widely known gentleman as a candidate for Governor—a gentleman whose triumphant election and the redemption of the State from Radical misrule, is now, and has been since the day of the election conceded by every one. But Western Pennsylvania was—by what means it is not necessary now to repeat—deprived of the honor of bringing forward the man who would have led the Democracy to a triumphant victory.

An unfortunate nomination was made and the Democratic majority was decimated by the thousand where we were promised large Democratic gains. Concerning that nomination and its disastrous results we have nothing now to say. The mistake was made, and it only remains for the Democracy of the whole State to profit by the bitter lesson of experience. But we do feel it incumbent upon us to note the action of the Western Democracy in 1869 and in 1870.

They entered the campaign of 1869, not dispirited, but sorely disappointed, with all of their well-founded claims to recognition totally ignored, and by their united and unceasing efforts saved the State practically to the Democracy, by making Governor Geary's election solely dependent upon the Radical frauds of Philadelphia.

When the polls closed the results of their devotion to the cause of Democracy were so extraordinary that the returns in Philadelphia had to be manipulated by the unscrupulous managers of the Radical party through their tools acting from headquarters, to save Geary's election.

In 1870 the same Democracy entered the field, and their achievments were still more extraordinary. They turned the political scale of the State, giving it to the Democracy by a handsome majority on the Congressional vote. They stormed one after another of the Radical strongholds and elected Democratic Representatives from Districts that were con dered hopelessly Radical. This is only an earnest of what the Democracy of this section of the State propose to do. Having accomplished so much while laboring under disadvantages not necessary now to speak of, what will they not accomplish with a just recognition of their claims?

The Democracy of Western Pennsylvania are still a unit for the same honored gentleman as their standard bearer in the Gubernatorial contest in 1872, that they presented in 1869. With General George W. Cass as their standard bearer they will march to a Democratic victory that will be surprising in its extent and dimensions.

It depends upon the eastern part of the State, whether his name shall be the talisman of victory in 1872. General Cass is not an aspirant for the office. He will neither enter himself nor permit his friends to enter a Convention to press his claims for the nomination. We are prepared to say in fact that he has no desire whatever to be a candidate, much less to press his claims for the nomination.

It is but due, however, to the distinguished gentleman, that he be called by the unanimous voice of the Democracy of the State to lead them in the great battle of 1872, a contest which in all human probability will seal the fate of our imperilled institutions for weal or woe. Thus called to the front, he could not refuse to give the Commonwealth the benefit of his rare ability, his great executive talents and the powerful influence of his name and his unblemished character for integrity and unselfish patriotism.

No one disputes the certainty of his election in 1869, had he been selected as the Democratic candidate; neither does any one doubt the certainty of his election in 1872, if the Democracy of the State place him chief in command of the Democratic battalions. This question forces itself upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Can they afford to risk success in 1872, when there is an undoubted chance for securing it? They cannot. The interests of the future are too great, and the questions of the future are fraught with too much interest, not only to Pennsylvania but the whole Union, to be risked by some uncertain experiment.

We see that a number of eastern Democratic journals look at this matter in its proper light, and show a disposition to do that which will still further inspire the invincible Democracy of Western Pennsylvania to achieve success over the foes of free institutions and the aiders and abettors of misrule, corruption and national debauchery. The Easton *Sentinel* has on different occasions urged the propriety of recognizing the claims of Western Pennsylvania. In a late number of the Doylestown *Democrat* we find an editorial, which, after discussing the local claims of the various divisions of the State and the eligibility of candidates, as regards certainty of success, says:

> In our judgment there is one gentleman in the West who can popularize a nomination and make it tantamount to election in 1872, and that is George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh. Of all other candidates named, we think him the strongest by odds, and we believe his election would be a foregone conclusion, from the day of his nomination. He is justly entitled to it; is a man of the highest integrity in its best sense; of ability that would adorn the chair of State, and under whose management the Executive Department would be brought back to the pure days of Wolf and Shunk. We do not write to praise General Cass, but to propose him. His character is too well known to need praising. The East will support him in convention, and if the West rallies around him, his nomination will be certain. Of all the gentlemen named for Governor, none possess the same personal and political qualifications, and if the Democratic party is wise and prudent be will be made the nominee without question.

The Democracy of the East need have no fears as to the action of the Western Democracy as to General Cass for their standard bearer. He is known at his immediate home only to be personally esteemed and respected, not by the Democracy alone but by all men, regardless of party affiliation. His accession to the Chief Magistracy of our proud Commonwealth would indeed be a marked event in our modern history, and place us once more upon the rightful pedestal of State and national fame. It would indeed be a proud day when the Gubernatorial chair of the Commonwealth would be filled by a man whose ability and worth would equal the dignified position—doubly so after our humiliating experience with Geary.

But, as we have already said, this matter rests with the East. The claims of Western Pennsylvania and the man of her choice will not be forced upon the nominating Convention. If the Eastern Democracy signify their desire to secure victory by placing the name of General Geo. W. Cass at the mast head, we think we are safe in saying that although he would prefer to remain out of the canvass—as a Democrat, and one who labors earnestly, though unostentatiously for Democratic success, he will feel it incumbent upon him to lead the van of the fight in 1872, on the great battle field where every interest of the American people are at stake, a battle in which weaklings will only be cumberers of the ground, and men without inherent force of character, will only darken council and impede the battle.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The situation in France has grown to be desperate, and the subjugation of that nation may be regarded as an event already practically accomplished. Nothing will save France but the coming of a leader. The lack of a leader has been her great misfortune from the beginning. She had no man equal to the situation—no great mind to organize and direct her latent energies, for the soil of France still nurtures the same human machines with which the first Napoleon overwhelmed the armies of combined Europe. But there is no Napoleon to concentrate and crystalize their courage and patriotism and fire their hearts to action. The soldiers of France fight under a cloud—fight without a leader and waste all their energies without result.

The war, so far as France is concerned, has reached the point of exhaustion, and the end cannot be far off, unless something almost miraculous intervenes to give a new direction to the tide of affairs.

Disaster assails the French on all sides. The Army of the North has been beaten, and Faidherbe, like Chanzy and Bourbaki, is retreating after having sustained severe and almost fatal losses.

The Army of the Loire, which was perhaps the finest army of France, was not adequate to the task of holding Prince Frederick Charles in check, much less driving him. Bourbaki likewise proved himself incompetent to accomplish his mission in the East, and his *corps de armee* availed nothing before the attacks of Von Werder. The last hope of the distracted country, the Army of the North under Faidherbe, has been pitiably beaten, and all of France outside the walls of Paris is practically at the mercy of the invader.

Inside Paris the situation is no better. France is without a government, without an army and without a general. With the material for an army, which if properly organized and officered, would stand as a living wall of defense along her frontiers, she is filled with anarchy and dissension and her inherent strength is the actual cause of her practical weakness.

But will peace follow the capitulation of Paris? This is a question that may well excite the profoundest attention of the politicians and diplomats of Europe. To us it does not seem possible, at least so long as the grasping premier of Prussia keeps his covetous eyes upon the fertile provinces of the French nation. The fall of Paris, and Versailles, and Lyons, and Tours, and the occupation of France by Prussia will not be the defeat of the French people, nor will it necessarially destroy the nationality of a people inheriting so much patriotism and love of country. It will only be the overthrow of the impracticables and scum of French politicians. There will arise intellects to lead and mould the people into a renewed nationality.

France has been deeply cursed with impracticables, who having recently risen to the surface, appear to those who do not look deeper, to be the French nation,—but they are not. Having been so cursed, France perhaps, after all, loses nothing in their overthrow. Sooner or later they were bound to entail disaster upon the nation. The very enemies of France do her a favor in sweeping them out of existence, and making room for the growth of sounder politicians and the expansion of better political ideas.

But should France surrender sooner or later, as the phrase goes, to the leader of the victorious armies of Prussia, it is not to be expected that the new French nation will leap at once, like a giant full armed, into the arena of nations and clear away the wrecks, and evil effects of the political impracticables and quacks with whom she has been so sorely afflicted. It will be the work of years.

In the meantime, the London Conference will take up the question—a question which would only be precipitated by the fall of Paris, and the practical surrender of France to the Prussian Empire. Bismarck has already signified his intention of withdrawing the Prussian representative from that Conference, should the question of the pending war between the two nations be broached. That it will be, there certainly exists no sort of doubt, and the withdrawal of Prussia from the Conference would only be the signal for the other powers of Europe to agree upon the future *status* of France, and the relations of Prussia toward the conquered nation, to be ratified or rejected by the arbitriment of arms, inaugurating a contest in which Bismarck would find himself in antagonism with united Europe.

It may be that the arts of diplomacy will be called into requisition to settle the political balances of Europe, which Bismarck seems so strongly desirous of unsettling, but we regard a permanent peace, while Prussia maintains her present attitude, as very problematical. Between France and Prussia it will only be a truce, to break out in a sanguinary struggle upon the first opportunity that favors the discomfitted nation.

Gov. H. H. Haight, of California, has written a letter in which he says: "If our convention should think proper to present my name for re-election, their expressed will would control my action, and be accepted as another proof of that confidence so generously accorded to me heretofore by the Democracy, notwithstanding any errors of judgment I may have committed through inexperience of public affairs."

Judge Vernon, of South Carolina, is charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, in that, among other things, "he has in sundry places and at divers times been drunk and incapable of performing the functions of a judge," and the State Senate has organized as a court of impeachment for his trial.

He still continues to receive. The President, on Monday, was presented with a magnificent carriage-robe, made of juguar, wolf and fox skins, with the heads, legs and tails of the animals intact. It is valued at $300.

Mr. A. T. Stewart is constantly doing something for the poor. Not content with building a hotel for poor girls, and all that, he has set apart in his mansion a suite of rooms for the use of President Grant.

Stamps on Insurance Policies.

J. L. Douglass, Secretary of the Merchants' Insurance Company of New York, has received the following through Collector Harlow of the Fourth district:

"Treasury Department,
Washington, January 13, 1871.

"Sir: Mr. J. L. Douglass, 149 Broadway, New York, wrote to this office on the 16th instant, asking the following questions: Does a duplicate policy or duplicate renewal require a stamp? Do endorsements on policies, or transfers of ownership, or transfer from one building to another, require a stamp? Mr. Douglass having been referred to you, your attention is directed to 'Series 5, No. 10,' page sixteen; and also, to the Internal Revenue Record, volume twelve, page thirteen, letter to Collector Trillock. Every instrument that operates as a renewal of a policy of insurance requires the same stamp as the original, and every transfer or assignment or endorsement bearing the same effect is subjected to the same ruling.

"Very respectfully,
"J. W. Douglass,
"Deputy Commissioner.

"To Samuel R. Harlow, Esq., Collector Fourth district, New York."

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.]

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 24.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. RUTAN—Authorizing the Burgestown Council of Beaver to levy and collect a tax of one per cent. for borough purposes; also, authorizing the Auditor-General to grant an annuity and gratuity to Hamilton Thompson, of Beaver county, late of the Sixty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Repealing a clause in the act of April 2, 1870, which makes the Penn avenue bonds of Pittsburgh redeemable at the option of the city; also, authorizing the School Directors of Oakland sub-District to sell real estate and borrow money.

By Mr. WHITE—Providing that the act of 1869, allowing parties in interest to be witnesses shall not apply to actions upon bonds and other instruments of writing, executed previous to the passage of said act.

By Mr. PURMAN—To incorporate the Connellsville and New Haven Gas and Water Company; also a joint resolution instructing Senators and requesting representative in Congress to oppose the passage of a bill to sell and transfer the Allegheny Arsenal.

Mr. RUTAN offered the following resolution, which passed.

Resolved, That that portion of the Governor's message recommending the passage of an act authorizing the Commissioners of the sinking fund to sell the assets in their possession and to apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the state debt be referred to the committee on finance with instructions to report at as early a day as practicable, what amount and what kind of assets are in the possession thereof would be for the best interests of the commonwealth.

THE HOUSE.

The Joint Convention to allot the public printing for three years, from next July, met and received proposals.

Benjamin Singerly offered to do the work 78 per cent. below the rates fixed by the Act of Assembly of 1856; G. A. Wylie offered to do the work at 92½ per cent. below the rates; McLaughlin Bros. offered to do the work for 97 per cent. reduction; John C. Barr offered to do the work for 99½ per cent. below the rates.

Before any of the proposals were approved, Speaker WALLACE announced that the lowest bidder, Mr. Barr, had presented a bond to do the work but had failed to hand in a bond to accept the contract. He would submit to the House whether this was a sufficient compliance with the law.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, said that it was a grave question, how men could make such bids, and be anxious to do work for nothing. These propositions were unbusiness like, and there was evidently something behind them. The printing costs over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. It was alleged that the contract only applied to certain portions of work, and there was much extra matter which was paid for at extra rates. If this was so it was a deception. Finally, on motion of Senator Buckalew, who agreed that the bids were extraordinary, the convention, without any action, adjourned until next Tuesday, at noon.

The following bills were passed:

Increasing the pay of the County Commissioners, Auditors, Jurors, witnesses and Assessors in Venango county.

Relating to the discharge of insolvent prisoners.

Authorizing the School Directors of the Twelfth ward to borrow money; authorizing the School Directors of the Third ward to borrow money; incorporating the Iron City Insurance Company; supplement to the Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company; incorporating the Union Insurance Company.

Mr. WARNER, of Allegheny county, objected to a bill relative to the borough of Sharpsburg.

Mr. HUMPHRIES objected to a bill extending the law regulating the medical practice, to Allegheny county.

An act relative to the Courts of Allegheny county, went over on the third reading.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1871.

Mr. WHITE from the Joint Committee reported the contract with Carson and McLeary of Philadelphia, for publishing the *Daily Record* of proceedings at $14 per page, six thousand copies. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to change its name to the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company.

By Mr. RUTAN—Providing for the collection and recording of statistical information relating to the growth and development of the various resources of the Commonwealth. Such act provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of statistics for two years at a salary of $2,500 at the expiration of this term the duties are to be discharged by a clerk, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Commonwerlth. The Commissioner shall collect as full and accurate tables of statistics as may be in his power, and such statements and suggestions as he thinks proper, and report to the Legislature annually. State and county officers are requested to furnish information when called upon by the Commissioner.

By Mr. PETRIKEN—Extending to bituminous coal sections the provisions of an act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, approved March 3, 1870.

By Mr. MILLER—Appropriating $5000 annually, for three years, to the State Normal School, at Shippensburg, Cumberland county.

The act appropriating $20,000 to the sufferers by the Mifflintown fire passed.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. CLOUD offered the following, which was referred to the Judiciary General Committe:

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed to investigate and examine into the system of life insurance, as precticed by companies doing business in this Commonwealth; also by what authority and what laws said companies are doing business, with a view of offering better protection to the people. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and report to the House by bill or otherwise.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUMPHREY'S—Incorporating the Pittsburgh Fire Insurance Company; incorporating Artesan's Institute.

By Mr. KERR—Supplement to latteral Railroad Act; providing for registration of lots in Pittsburgh; supplement to Pittsburgh Educational Consolidation Act; relative to committing magistrates; incorporating the Dime Savings Bank.

By Mr. WARNER—Incorporating the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. TAYLOR—Incorporating St. Johns Steam Ferry Company.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Third Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

Senate.

Mr. RAMSEY presented the Credentials of O. P. Stearns, elected by the Legislature of Minnesota, for the unexpired term of Hon. D. S. Norton, deceased. After reading the Credentials of Mr. Stearns, he presented himself and took the oath of office.

Mr. SUMNER presented and had read a joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature, instructing the Senators of that State to vote against the annexation of Domenica.

Mr. MORTON, reminded the Senate that the resolutions were passed by a Democratic majority. The Joint Resolutions were ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Communications were also presented from the Illinois and Indiana Legislatures asking appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river. Referred.

Mr. JEWETT, presented resolutions of the St. Louis Board of Trade for deepening the channel at the mouth of the Missippi river. He said the proposition was of great interest to half the people of the United States, and asked the prompt attention of the committee on commerce to which the subject was referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee made a report on the Georgia Senatorial questions, accompanied by a resolution declaring Joshua Hill to have been elected.

The minority report, submitted by Mr. STEWART, reviewing the claims of various Senatorial applicants, and concluding with a resolution to admit Messrs. Farrow and Whitely.

Mr. THURMAN, Democrat, member of the Committee, offered a resolution declaring Hill and Miller legally elected.

The Senators' reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRUMBULL gave notice that he would ask the early disposition of the subject.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, the Senate took up and passed the bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers, sailors and widows, and children of deceased soldiers and sailors. It increases all pensions twenty per cent. for five years from March 4, 1871.

Senate.

WASHINGTON D. C., January 24.

The House substitute for the bill for a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia was debated upon, and a motion of Mr. PATTERSON'S to non-concur in the House amendments, and refer the bill to a Committee of Conference, in order to facilitate its passage, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN from the Finance Committee, reported with sundry amendments of minor character, the House joint resolution declaring the meaning of the 26th section of the Act to reduce Internal taxes, &c., approved July 14, 1870. He asked the immediate consideration of the bill, and explained that the amendments were intended to remove the ambiguity in the land, and would not delay the passage af the bill, as they had been made after consultation with the House Committee.

The bill then passed. Its effect is to allow merchandise in port, and not entered on December 31, 1870, to be admitted under the old tariff.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, made an ineffectual attempt to get up the income tax repeal bill, which had been made the special order of the day, when the death of Senator Morton, of Minnesota was annonced, and the Senate adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1871.

Senator elect, F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri, whose presence was announced by his colleague, Mr. Schurz, appeared and took the oath of office. He was then appointed to fill vacancies on the Committee on Pacific Railroad, Education and Labor.

House.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, presented a petition from Frank Leslie for the equalization of duties upon sized and unsized paper, in lieu of discrimination of twenty and thirty-five per cent.

Mr. NIBLOCK reported the fortification bill, which was made the special order for next Tuesday. The bill appropriates $1,627,000.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, made inquiry of Mr. Dawes in regard to the meeting of the next Congress on the 4th of March. He wanted information on the subject, in order to guide him in the introduction of bills, and action on bills, besides he and other members were deeply interested in the matter of tariff reform, and if the session was to on the 4th of March he proposed to ask the action of the House, as soon as the rules would permit him, for reformation on the tariff. It was for that purpose and the information of the country that he desired an answer to his question from the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DAWES said in reply that he could only give his private opinion on the subject. As the law now stood it was obvious that there must be a session on the 4th of March. He saw no indication that the law would be repealed, much to his own personal regret, and of the Congress to assemble on the 4th of March. He had no reasonable expectation that it would adjourn before the middle of April or the 1st of May. He should himself do all he could to have the session close in a single day or a single week, but in the light of experience, he would hazard the prophecy that if Congress met on the 4th of March next, it would not adjourn before the middle of April or the 1st of May.

WASINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1870.

An entertainment will be given on Thursday evening at the Arlington House, by representative S. S. Cox in honor of ex-Senator Hendricks and Senator elect Blair. The Democratic members of both Houses have been invited, and it is expected that the attendance of ex-Governors Seymour, of New York, Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Hoffman, of New York, will impart to the occasion considerable political significance.

THE WAR.

DIJON, January 28.—The defeat of the Prussians on Sunday was complete. The troops under Garibaldi destroyed the sixty-first Prussian regiment, The French behaved heroically.

LONDON, January 24.—There was an extensive conflagration in Longwy yesterday. The flames were visible all night and to-day. The fire is still burning, meanwhile the bombardment still goes on without

PRUSSIANS RETREATING.

BORDEAUX, January 24.—After the battle of Dijon, the Prussians retreated towards Messigny and Saveigny-le-Sur. In the west also, the Prussians appear to be falling back. Alencon has been evacuated by the enemy. The enemy cut the railroad between Lyons and Besancon, at Byars.

LONDON, Janaary 24, via Berne, 24.—A dispatch says a French detachment is marching on Abbevilliers. The force is well supplied with artillery.

Herald Special.

ARLON, January 24.—At least one-third of Longmy is destroyed.

BRUSSELS, 2 A. M., January 24.—Gambetta arrived here yesterday, incognito, and had an interview with the French and Italian Ministers. He left this morning.

BRUSSELS, January 24.—A dispatch says that the French prisoners held at Liege have made another attempt to escape from captivity, but the timely discovery of the plot by the Belgians, prevented the successful issue.

The Belgian authorities have effected an important seizure of arms at Yores.

World Special.

VERSAILLES, January 21.—At an interview with M. Regnier to-day, Bismarck said that General Bourbaki is caught between Generals Von Werder and Manteufel, and must shortly surrender.

Paris will capitulate in a day or two when 300,000 Germans will be released to subjugate France. I want a party to negotiate with. I cannot negotiate with the nation. Regnier suggested it would be suicidal for any party in France to make peace. Bismarck angrily closed the interview. It is believed that negotiations have been opened.

BERLIN, January 24.—The Liberals condemn Bismarck and not Favre for delaying peace. A Democratic organ says: "There is no necessity to prick the vanquished with pins. The Chancellor's last note may encourage another sortie, and if it costs a dozen German soldiers' lives, it will be a too expensive fee for the author of the classical dispatch of the 16th."

LONDON, January 24.—All the Railroad stock has been removed from Arras.

HAVRE, January 24.—It is said that all troops here are under marching orders. Reinforcements of cavalry have arrived. The Prussians are apparently advancing on Honfleur.

BRUSSELS, January 23.—Letters from Paris by balloon state that the Council of National Defence, on the afternoon of the 21st, after the sortie, accepted the resignation of General Trochu, and replaced Admirals Saisit and Loronciere. Trochu remains Civil Governor. Leftos is succeeded by Doran.

LONDON, January 25.—6 A. M.—The London *Times* has the following special dispatch:

VERSAILLES, January 24.—Jules Favre is here. He proposes the capitulation of Paris and the garrison with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissable. The attack on St. Dennis and the disaster of the 19th mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. Gen. Trochu is ill and Vinoy is in command. The arrangement of the terms of surrender will take time. The French demands are by far too large.

The *Times* in a Leader says, that if Favre refuses unconditional surrender, and will not end the whole war on German terms, Bismarck who has in his possession full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore Napoleon.

A special telegram to the Daily *Telegraph* from Versailles, says: there is solid ground for believing that Paris will surrender to-day. There is a great scarcity of fuel and provisions.

CLEVELAND, O.

Important Railroad Meetings and Projects.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, January 25.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company here to-day, the vote was unanimous in favor of aiding in the construction or leasing of a railway between Springfield, Ohio, and Cincinnati; also, in favor of a contract for the running and business arrangements with Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company. The vote of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, at a meeting in Sandusky to-day, was also unanimous in favor of a contract for running and business arrangements with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and in favor of leasing that part of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad between Springfield and Dayton, Ohio, to the Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad Company. The action of these two companies insures the construction of the short line Dayton, to Cincinnati, thereby securing an independent entrance into Cincinnati for both companies, as well as harmony of action between them.

KANSAS.

Election of United States Senator.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LEAVENWORTH, January 25.—The first ballot in the Joint Convention of the Kansas Legislature for the election of United States Senator to-day, resulted as follows: Alex. Caldwell, 87; Samuel J. Crawford, 34; Ex-Governor Shannon; 2.

The citizens of Leavenworth are celebrating the event with music, bonfires, ringing of bells, and firing of cannon. This is the election of the first man friendly to their interests ever sent to the National Legislature.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Deep Cultivation for Corn—Care of Winter Wheat—Miscellaneous Matters.

AN "EARLY" CALF.

Mr. James Nimon a subscriber of THE POST, at Pleasant Valley Farm, Monroe county, Misouri, is the owner of a Dovenshire heifer, which gave birth to her first calf when she was only eleven months and two weaks old. This juvenile specimen of the milch cow, he informs us, gives one gallon of milk night and morning. Whose calf can beat Mr. Nimon's calf? The same gentleman writes us that the snow was eighteen inches deep at his place on the 21st inst.

HOW TO CULTIVATE CORN.

At a farmer's convention, at Edwardsville, Ill., John C. Burrows gave the following illustrative statement, in the course of an address on corn and its management:

John L. Gill, of Columbus, Ohio, on a tract of bottom land, which for forty years previous had been cultivated annually in corn during the entire period, ploughed eleven and three-quarters acres to a depth of eight inches, and subsoiled to a further depth of eight inches, and planted corn May 10. The adjoining portion of the tract was ploughed to the usual depth of previous years, and planted with corn May 7. On the shallow ploughed land the corn came up, and looked for a few weeks as well as the deep ploughed land; but when the heat of July came, the corn on the shallow ploughed land came to a stand still; the leaves curled and drooped, and gave unmistakable evidences of suffering from drougth; while that on the deep ploughed land was growing vigorously, and indicated no lack of moisture. The result was that Mr. Gill obtained one hundred and twenty bushels per acre, while the adjoining fields yeilded less than forty bushels per acre.

CARE OF WINTER WHEAT.

It is rare to find a field of winter wheat on which there are not low spots where the water lies on the surface. Much might have been done to prevent this by "furrowing out" as soon as the grain was sown. Now it must be done with the hoe and spade. Some wheat may be destroyed by the operation, but not one-tenth of what will be "winter killed" if the water is allowed to remain on the land. Let not a moment be lost in attending to this matter. It is by no means a substitute for underdraining, but it is far better than nothing. If the land is low, commence to dig where there is an outlet, and make the water follow you up into the land. You will be astonished to find how much fall there is even on land that is apparently on a dead level. Try it and you will save wheat enough to buy a first-class agricultural library.

CORN FODDER.

A Dairy farmer states that in June, 1868, he sowed an acre of corn in drills, and on the first of July commenced cutting and feeding to twenty-six cows, daily. When the September rains came he omitted the corn-fodder for some days and the consequence was a decrease in the yield of milk of fifty-two pounds per day, or an average decrease of two pounds per cow. The corn feeding being resumed, the cows in four days regained their usual yield.

TAKE CARE OF THE BONES.

Every body should provide a barrel or box for receiving chicken bones, fish bones, and bits of beef bones which accumulates in the kitchen. A hundred pounds may be saved in a few weeks. Such bones are more valuable for grassland, and for burying around all kinds of fruit trees and grapevines, than Peruvian guano, which is worth from three to five cents per pound.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The farmer who raises produce for a distant market is limited to a few articles such as wheat, corn, rye, etc., which greatly exhaust the soil—while he who has a market near at hand can cultivate any product for which his soil and climate are adapted, and can have a thorough rotation of crops, so necessary to preserve the vitality of the soil.

APPLE PIES.

Apple pies, to be good should not be more than two days old, and to be in perfection should be eaten when cool, the day they are made. The contents of an apple pie may be ever so good, but if enclosed in a tough envelope of crust, the result will be a poor pie.

A Balloon Letter from Paris.

The following, though not of the latest, is interesting. It is written by an American lady in Paris to her father in New York:

PARIS, December 19, 1870.

The army has been recruiting from its hard fighting of the 29th ultimo and 2d instant; though not a defeat, it was a failure in its object, the intention having been to break through. The fighting was very severe, and did great credit to both sides. The new troops behaved very well.

The weather was dull and gloomy, but no rain, and as yet no epidemic. The spirit of resistance grows as food grows scarce. We find it hard work now even to get horse meat, as they are killing as sparsely as possible. We do not yet suffer, having peculiar advantages and having laid in a small stock—unfortunately not quite enough. Still we will be able to get along.

We have always to write in a hurry, as they only tell us a few hours in advance when the bag can go to the frontier at the Bridge of Sevres.

I have now been out eight times and under fire four, so I shall have done my share of the campaign when it is over. I do not now have to run sush risks as before, not having to cross the Seine in a skiff between the two lines of combatants. To-day the gates of the city have been closed, and I go out in the morning—an exception. A great battle is expected to-morrow night, and I hope it will prove a success, as since Sedan it has been no longer a fight against an unarmed people, who have paid dearly for their allowance, having been kept in the van and slaughtered unmercifully.

Gas has almost entirely given out. Stores are lit with petroleum lamps, it is not verygay. Still we are not despondent.

Cats are up to 12 francs, rats 4 and dogs 2 50 the pound. No more vegetables save at exorbitant prices, and only a few.

Our ambulance is getting on nicely and doing a great deal of good, setting a good example with good results. I cannot tell you of anything outside Paris, as we have nothing late. News by bag up to the 25th November and a few stray dispatches from the provinces have reached us up to the 13th.

Au revoir. I would embrace you could I only get at you.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE New Castle jail is full to overflowing.

OIL CITY and Venango City are to be consolidated under a single charter.

THE Wilkes Barre folks have engaged M'lle Nilsson to open their new Opera House. Tickets $5.

A NEW trial has been refused Lloyd Britton, recently convicted at Williamsport, and he has been sentenced to be hanged.

THE Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, has 47 students, of whom 14 are in the first class, 13 in the second class, 11 in the junior, and 7 in the senior class.

GEORGE TURTER and Francis Brown were tried last week at Meadville for the murder of Rowland Kightlinger, at Hydetown last month, and both were acquitted. The trial commenced on Wednesday and lasted three days.

Two young men named John King and Frank Wood, hailing from Pittsburgh, were arrested at Petroleum Centre last Friday evening for stealing a satchel, and, upon jury trial before a Justice, sentenced to the county jail for three months.

MRS. ANNA M. ROBINSON, wife of Daniel Robinson, of Delaware county, committed suicide, while laboring under temporary insanity, on Friday morning, by shooting herself through the heart, with a pistol. She rose in the morning in apparent good health, and prepared for a visit to Philadelphia, and during the momentary absence of her husband committed the rash act. She had been married only about two months.

AZARIAH MOSES, of Mercer county, made the journey from Connecticut, via Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, to his present place of residence, in 1798, with an ox team, being forty-two days on the route. At that time New Castle contained six or seven log houses, and Sharon was inhabited only by Indians, the first white settler of the latter place being a man named Jones. Mr. Moses is a hale and hearty bachelor of eighty years, and considers himself good for several years of life.

SAYS the Clarion *Democrat*: Gilfillan has had Robt. M. Wilson removed and Alex. Brown appointed store keeper at Jones & Brinker's distillery. For slowness about handing over the keys, or some misunderstanding of the matter, collector Gray made information against Wilson for obstructing the laws. Big men sometimes engage in small business, and the people properly estimated Gilfillan when they defeated him for re-election.

WE clip from the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*: Hon Thomas Pomeroy died suddenly at his residence in Roxbury, on Friday morning, at an advanced age. Mr. Pomeroy was a man of large acquaintance and great prominence in the county. In 1851, he and Hon. James L. Black, of this borough, were elected Associate Judges over Henry Ruby, Esq., and the late Hon. Judge Orr, who were the Democratic nominees. Mr. Pomeroy served his full term, retiring from the Bench in 1856. He was highly respected in his official position. Since that time he has been living quietly at Roxbury, frequently visiting this borough for the transaction of business, and was universally esteemed for his gentlemanly qualities. He was a very active and energetic man and amassed a very considrable estate.

THE saw mills in Jackson township, this county, known as Wilson's Mills, were destroyed by fire on last Saturday night. Major A. S. Wilson had sent a man, to put them in running order, instructing him to pour hot water on the saw teeth to take out the frost, but the man instead of doing as told took a handful of lighted shavings and ran the flame up and down the saw until the torch got too hot for his fingers, when be droped it into the pit beneath, where it is supposed the fire caught the saw dust and smouldred from 5 o'clock p. m. until near 8, at which time the structure was discovered to be in flames and beyond saving. The mills, all the macinery, &c., with quite an amount of lumber, were totally destroyed. Loss, at least $5,000. No insurance. The loss falls heavily upon Mrs. Wilson, who was the sole owner of the property.

OHIO NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH boasts of a City Clerk who is a great grandfather.

W. H. LEETE, son of Hon. Ralph Leete, of Ironton, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, on last Saturday.

THE many friends of Mr. Walter C. Hood, of the Marietta *Times*, will be rejoiced to hear that his health is improving, and it is hoped he will soon be able to resume his editorial duties.

A SUIT involving the title to 6,000 acres of land in Delaware and Union counties, commenced in the Supreme Court on Thursday last at Washington.

THE Zanesville *Signal* says that the typhoid fever is assuming almost an epidemic form in that city and vicinity. Its results are very fatal.

JOHN H. MILLER, of Steubenville, is appointed to fill the vacancy in that subdivision, caused by the election of Judge McIlvaine to the office of Supreme Judge.

THE Clermont *Sun*, of last week, contained 19 Sheriff Sales and 14½ columns of Delinquent Land Sales. Times must indeed be "hard" down in that section of the State.

THERE was a meeting of the county Auditors of Ohio, in Columbus, on the 24th inst., for the consideration of business appertaining to the appraisement of real estate.

GEN. J. A. WILCOX, of Columbus, has presented the State, to be deposited in the State Library, a rare old deed. It is a parchment in Old English, conveying land in Wales, dated January 13, 1649.

THE Hillsboro *Gazette* states that a fatal affray occurred near Greenfield on the 28th ult. Two men had a dispute, when one beat the other over the head with a shovel, causing instant death. Names not learned.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio made the decision, on last Tuesday week, that the law providing for the payment of the Morgan raid claims, is unconstitutional, not having received a two-thirds vote in the Legislature on its enactments.

PROF. ANDREWS, who has had charge of this portion of the geological survey, of Ohio, says the mouth of the Scioto river is ninety feet below the level of lake Erie, and at Columbus the river is two hundred and twelve feet above.

ATTORNEY GENERAL POND on last Monday submitted an argument to the Supreme Court at Columbus, in the case of C. Buckholter vs. The Village of McConnellsville, in which he takes ground that the authorities of incorporated towns may, under the present laws of Ohio, prohibit the sale of ale, wine, beer and porter within their coporate limits. The argument did not discuss the constitutionality of a village ordinance prohibiting the sale of vinous and malt liquors, but held that such ordinance is not in conflict either with the laws or settled policy of the State.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous dispositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance,
of the Muscular system.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞See symptoms above.

☞No Family Should be Without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND IMPROVED ROSEWASH

Cures Secret Diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD, BLOOD, BLOOD,
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and

Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendalrry letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a blood purifier; my Extract Buchu is a diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standark works on Medicine.

D

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

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No. 104 South Tenth St., Phila.

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ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

LOCAL NEWS.

BRACKENRIDGE.

Meeting of the Bar—Resolutions of Respect—Addresses by Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., and Others.

A meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh bar was held Thursday morning for the purpose of paying respect to the memory of the distinguished Judge Henry M. Brackenridge, who died on Wednesday. Hon. Edwin H. Stowe was called to preside, with the usual number of secretaries. Marshall Swartzwelder, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased, paid a feeling tribute to his memory, which we reproduce this morning. After the appropriate resolutions had been read,

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER,

said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The reading of the resolutions calls up memories of the past. Henry M. Brackenridge was the last legal link between the past and the present. He was a distinguished son of an illustrious sire, and one of the most conspicuous ancient lights of the law.

Judge Brackenridge was not only a lawyer in the true sense of that word, but a statesman, a philosopher and a scholar. He was a great reader, therefore, a full man, a good writer, therefore a correct man; an excellent speaker, therefore a ready man. He strictly followed the sayings of Lord Bacon, by perusing some books, reading some, and digesting others. The life of Judge Brackenridge was a kind of romance from his birth, full of incident and vicissitude. He was a christian, but differed from others as to creeds and modes of faith; he believed in the couplet:

> "For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
> His can't be wrong whose life is in the right,"

and acted in conformity therewith.

Judge Brackenridge was born in 1784, near or about the sight of the old Bank of Pittsburgh on Fourth street, what was then called Fort Pitt. At the age of five years he was sent to St. Genevive in Missouri, a journey of fifteen hundred miles, through a wilderness inhabited by the Indians. As he passed what is now called Cincinnati, then called "Hobson's choice" it was untenanted save by a camp of traders. On his arrival at St. Genevive he was domiciled with a French family; the mother of the family refused to permit the young heretic to sleep with the children until he had been baptized by the priest, though rebaptized afterwards into the Presbyterian church.

He remained there three years. On his way back he took sick and remained at Gallipolis. He acquired a complete knowledge of the French language, but lost his native tongue. On his return to Pittsburgh he was educated by his father, who taught him many accomplishments; horsemanship, dancing, fencing, drawing and music, besides giving him the rudiments of Spanish, German and Italian in addition to the classics. At the same time he was pursuing his law studies. He was then placed as clerk in the Prothonotary's office, and afterwards as clerk in the Prothonotary's office of Butler county.

On his return to Pittsburgh he made the acquaintance of the late Walter Forward, who was a student in Judge Baldwin's office. During his studies the first Thespian corps was organized, and gave their dramatic exhibitions in the Court House, Morgan Neville, William Wilkins H. M. Brackenridge and other youn lawyers were the actors.

The first law association was organized by Judge Brackenridge, William Wilkins and others, some ten or twelve in number, and the first legal question which came up for debate in the association, was "The ground of the *admissability* and *credibility* of witnesses," and he declared that he hoped to see the day when the distinction would be abolished, and the whole question resolve itself into that of *credibility* and *probability* to be determined by the court and jury. He did live to see it in part abolished by the Legislature of 1869.

On the 12th day of November, 1806, as appears by the record, H. M. Brackenridge and Walter Forward were admitted to practice at this bar.

About this time Aaron Burr perfected his scheme for the capture of Mexico, as he alleged, and H. H. Brackenridge, the father of the deceased, and who had been appointed to the Supreme Bench of the State and had removed to Carlisle, sent for his son, fearing that he might be induced to accompany Burr.

From Carlisle he went to Baltimore to practice, but did not open an office on account of the exorbitant rent, which in those days amounted to the enormous sum of one hundred dollars per year. Hearing that there was but one lawyer at Somerset, in this State, he went there. Being but two lawyers there then, of course, he was employed on one side or the other of every case. The place being two small for him removed to St. Louis, where he practiced for some years, and published while there a book entitled "His views of Louisana," the state of Missouri was then part of Louisana Territory, a work of rare merit, favorably mentioned at that time in the Edinburgh Review. He was chosen a member of the antiquarihn society of Copenhagen, Denmark, and of a similar society in Boston. He afterwards removed to New Orleans and assisted in organizing the new State government of Louisiana.

About this time the war of 1812 broke out, he returned to Baltimore, and at the conclusion of the war, under contract, he wrote and published a history of the war in six weeks.

He was elected for two terms to the Maryland Legislature, which in those days contained such men as William Pinckney, Wirt, Luther Martin, and others. It was here he made his great speech on what was called the "Jew Bill," which was published in pamphlet form by the Jews of Baltimore and widely circulated. That people, under the Constitution and laws of the State, labored under political disabilities, and in aid of their emancipation this argument was made, and resulted in success.

President Monroe afterwards appointed him Secretary of the Commission he sent to South America. He afterwards addressed a letter in pamphlet form to Mr. Monroe, advocating the recognition of the South American republics. This pamphlet was translated into French by the Abbe Du Praott, one of Napoleon's diplomats, wherein the Abbe pays him the highest compliment by saying "That correctness of perception and judgment, boldness of opinions and views, originality of ideas and expressions are all found in it, and show to Europe that on the other side of the ocean there are *thinkers* who do not yield to the most brilliant of those of Europe."

He was subsequently appointed Judge of the United States Court, Florida, but owing to some political differences, was afterwards removed by General Jackson.

Of his subsequent career until he took up his home at Tarentum, where he owned a large body of land, I cannot speak accurately. He had but two children, a son and daugher. The daughter died in childhood, the son grew up, married an estimable lady and died early, leaving his wife and two children who are now residents of Pittburgh.

This, Mr. President, is the very brief narrative of the life of an octogenarian, who was fitted to shine in any society, and will compare favorably with the most illustrious of our day. He had out lived his generation, forgetting the world, and by the world forgot, till at last, like an old clock, the weights dropped, the wheels wearily moving, at length stood still:

> "Taught half by reason, half by mere decay
> To welcome death, and calmly pass away."

Fatal Accident.

In another column will be found the announcement of the death of Mrs. Capt. Stone. On Friday afternoon the lady was out in her carriage, when the horses took fright at a coal car descending one of the incline plains in the neighborhood and ran away. Before proceeding a great distance the carriage was upset and Mrs. Stone was thrown violently to the ground, receiving some severe injuries, but which, at the time, it was supposed would not prove serious. She was conveyed to her residence where she lingered until yesterday morning, when the unfortunate lady died. The late Capt. Stone, the husband of deceased died only last September in New South Wales, where he had been on a visit in pursuit of health. The deceased leaves a family of grown up sons and daughters most of whom are married. The family has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their present trial.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NEW MARKET, N. H., Feb. 29, 1868.

☞ **REV. E. A. WILSON:—DEAR SIR:** Allow me to send you a few lines as follows: About two years ago I found myself sinking as it were, from lung disease, and knowing that my family were predisposed to consumption, I was quite alarmed. I was given up by Dr. Hosch, of Dover, N. H., as beyond the reach of medicine. Soon after I wrote you, having no faith in your remedy, but only sent for a package to please a friend. After I received the first package of your medicine I took it according to directions, and was halting between two opinions for three weeks, when I began to gain strength; night sweats and fever were fast leaving me, and I was inclined to try more, and did so. Your agent in London, Mr. Skinner, sent three packages, which I also took, and feel sure that they saved me from consumption and death. My friends will tell you the same. I I have ordered it for others, and when they would take it, it had as good an effect. I know three persons who have been cured by your remedy, one my beloved wife.

I refer you to your agent, who will remember when I ordered the remedy and how much I have used; and also my letter to you about nineteen months ago. I have strong faith that, if taken in season, it will do all it claims to do.

With gratefulness for the benefits of the invaluable remedy, I am, dear sir, most respectfully,

LUTHER PARRY.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street. ja17

☞ **DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street**, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,

SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

☞ Selling at reduced prices to make room for taking stock

A. Torrence & Co.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.

ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871.
jan5:6tw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, N. Y. oct15:1y

BANK NOTICE.— Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Association.

PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. n16 6mw

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammennorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmennorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. [illegible] street, near Court House, Pittsburgh. apr5:d&w

MEDICAL.

PHTHISIS

OR

CONSUMPTION

The disease known as Consumption, in which the Lungs are mainly the organs affected sweeps annually to the grave more victims than any other within the catalogue of human ills; and the man who proposes to treat it effectually must expect, at least to a limited extent, to resist more than the ordinary share of public opinion opposed to that belief. Yet we do not know that it ought to have sufficient weight in deterring him from the discharge of a duty to his fellowmen which involves the health and lives of thousands.

We are satisfied from past experience that Consumption is as curable as any other disease, and that we have discovered a remedy in

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

Which, with other remedies to meet the various indications that arise in Consumption, will always prevent its development, and in many cases will cure it after it has been developed. We are prepared to prove this with evidence from persons who have been cured by our treatment and Lung Cure. The witnesses are near at hand, and can be appealed to by all who are disposed to doubt what we say. An objection often made to our treatment and medicine is that we advertise it in the newspapers! Now what real difference is there in advertising in a newspaper or by merely saying: "We cured such and such a person of Consumption." We will tell you. The newspapers "conveys the facts to thousands and tens of thousands, whilst in the other way, it is merely related to one or two individuals at a time. If the truth were known, and the motives searched that actuate those who make such objections we think it would be ascertained that the motives are unworthy ones, or that the persons themselves know nothing of us or of our treatment.

The best evidence of our ability to cure Consumption ought to be, the testimony of those who have tried our treatment and have been cured by it; not those who have never tried it and consequently know nothing of it. Another objection often made is, that we keep our remedies a secret; that is, that we dont't tell how or what it is made of. We certainly have no incentive to make known without compensation, the knowledge that we have labored years to acquire. No reasonable person would expect us to do so.

And many of those who make such objection, would, we fear, withhold even with "parsimonious phrase" the credit belonging to so valuable a preparation.

We doubt very much whether any one, even in advanced stages of Consumption, have ever taken DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE without some benefit. In the ordinary Coughs and Throat Affections incident to a climate as variable as ours, it will come very speedily by a very plain and easily explained action; that is, of removing obstructions, allaying irritation, and dissolving and carrying out of the system, through Nature's outlets, the morbid accumulations which clog and impede proper respiration.

Most persons who know anything of medicine are doubtless acquainted with the fact, that health consists in the harmony and equilibrium of all the functions of the body. We propose, however, to treat of the Lungs and the causes that lead to their disease, and the use of our remedies, as a cure—especially DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, valuable in itself, more valuable than any single remedy; for the reason that we have stated in a former part of this article; that is, it opens out and removes obstruction, carries off the phlegm and mucous that block up the air cells of the Lungs, and while it is doing so, does not weaken the system in any manner, but acts as a genial tonic alterative, lessening the cough, loosening and dissolving the expectoration, healing the ulcerations, and at the same time giving tone to the stomach, and stimulating the torpid liver to a regular action. We have long since lost all confidence in the blue pill and calomel theory of cure, not only in diseases of the Lungs, but in all others. We think our experience in the application of remedies ought to enable us to use a discriminating judgment in their regard, and the conclusion at which we have arrived, amounts to about this, that they have never cured anything. In the use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure we have known the most astonishing cures—cures, too, after long and tedious medical treatment had proved unvailing; oftentimes Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has accomplished the cure alone, without even as much as a dose of any other medicine, and this, too, in bad cases, or at least supposed to be so by those long practised in the medical art. To keep back my Lung Cure, with these facts staring me in the face, and with numerous testimonials of credible witnesses in its favor, one of which we append, through mawkish fear that advertising is undignified, I would consider myself not only as acting foolishly unwise, but even worse than that, as hiding under a bushel what the world needs and is daily in want of.

A REMARKABLE CURE

Of Consumption. About a year ago I applied to you for treatment in a very severe attack of Lung disease which was fast destroying my life, and which most persons, as well as myself, belived to be Pulmonary Consumption, and you told me, after an examination with your Lung Sound, that the upper parts of both my lungs were seriously affected, and that if I staid in the house all winter, and took good care of myself and followed your directions closely, you believed you could cure me. I can not believe otherwise than that my lungs were alarmingly diseased, judging from the large quantity of matter expectorated, and consequent loss of flesh and general debility which ensued; as I stated before as near as I can remember, I commenced taking your Lung Cure and other medicines about one year last September. I was led to do so from a great cure you had made of Christiana Fisher, a niece of mine, who by your skill and treatment you restored to sight after she had been totally blind. I had a thorough knowledge of her condition at the time and since, and know her to be as well, if not better to-day than ever she was in her life, having seen her within the past week.

My own case was believed by most persons as well as my own immediate kindred, to be an entirely hopeless case of Consumption, just such a one as would never recover, and most of those to whom I talked about it, predicted I would never get well, and I now believe I never would if I had heeded all the proffered advice which was given me whether it was well meant or otherwise.

I will here state that from the first application made to you, I believed in your medicine, and never for once doubted your skill, and that I adhered to your advice from the beginning with the strictest fidelity, althoug I must admit that owing to the importunities from various sources, doubts were thrown into my mind, and my hope failed me. I never can be too thankful that I had the steadfastness and perseverance, notwithstanding those importunities, to confine myself exclusively to your treatment until it cured me. When I first commenced your treatment I lived in Sharpsburg, and my condition was well known to many persons there, among whom was Peter Parger, Cashier of the Sharsburg Bank, who called one day with you when you called to see me; at that time I had got over the worst of my sickness, although I was stil weak and coughed a great deal, especially night and morning.

Often during my sickness, I used to expectorate cheesy particles of matter, which you as well as other persons said, were portions of tubercle which came from the lungs. The medicine you gave me was mostly DR. KEYSERS LUNG CURE, to strengthen and purify the blood, with other medicines at times, which you told me were to improve the condition of my stomach, and help keep up the strength of my system. I suppose I must have taken over fifty bottles of Lung Cure, and I am today in better health than before I took sick and under Providence, I attribute it to your lung Cure and treatment.

I had often been told that I had the consumption, and that it was incurable, and I believe if it had not been for you and your Lung Cure I would never have recovered.

I feel it a duty incumbent on me to make these facts known for the benifit of other sufferers, who I have no doubt feel an anxiety, as I did to get well. My residence, with my son in law, Wm. A. Rhodes, No. 287 Western avenue, where I will be glad to communilate any further particulars of my case that may be of interest to the afflicted."

ANNA BRADLEY,

At Wm. A. Rhodes' 287 Western avenue.

Price, $1.50 per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles to any address by express.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 167 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. Saturday from 1 to 9 at night.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

jan6:tu-th&s-1y

NO MORE

WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dispeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer. It strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use WARNER'S DISPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

an6-m w f-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure care for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
jan14:3mw

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.
sep16:6mw-E.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE.
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-E.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel McKee, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will make immediate payment. Those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SALISBURY, Administrator.
Office on 14th st, Birmingham. jan14:1td&6tw

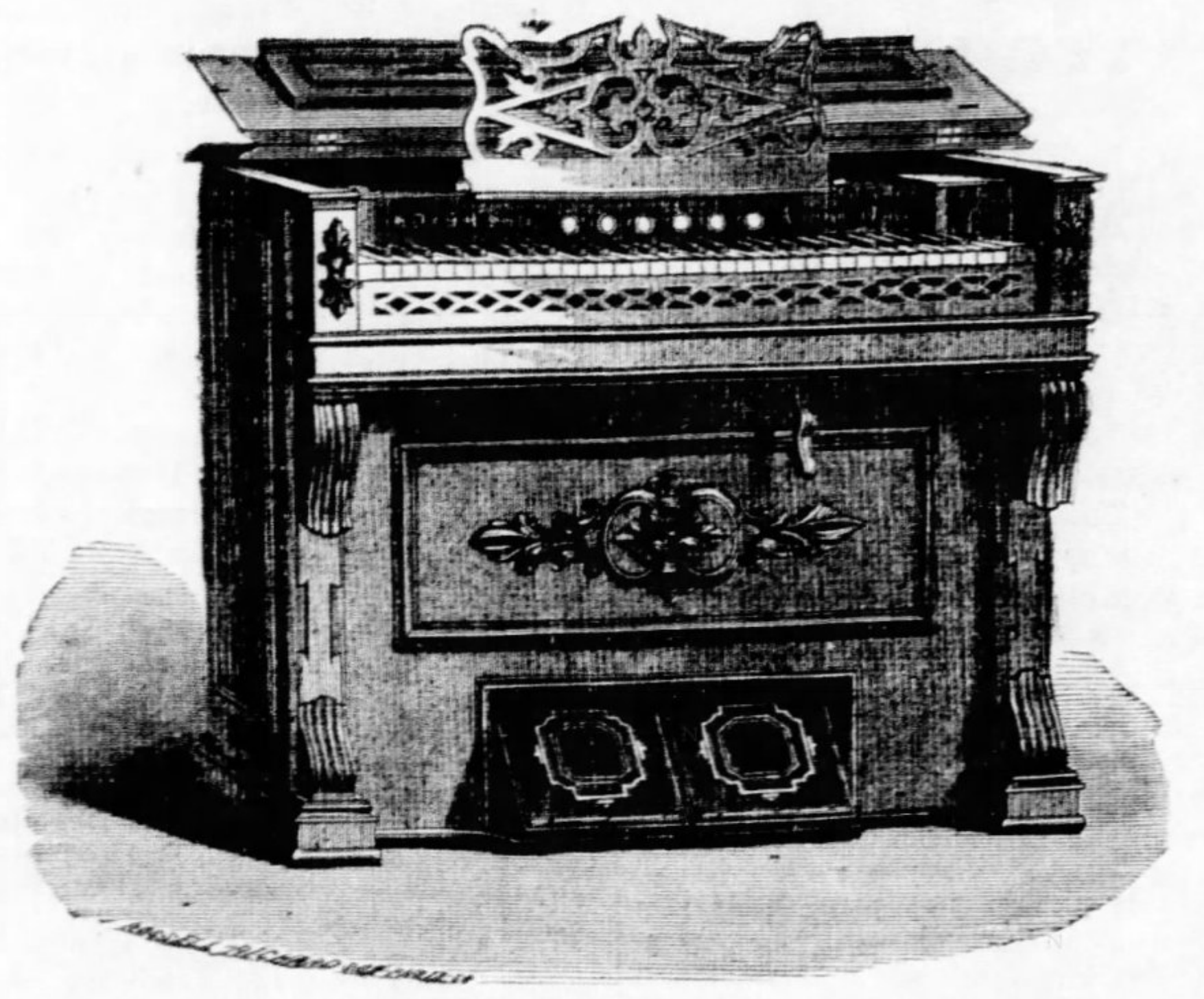
$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
2 Amity st., New York.
se24 3mw "R"

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK O
PITTSBURGH, December 1, 18.0.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.



A NEW AND POPULAR SERIES

OF

INSTRUMENTS NOW READY.

The Manufacturers desirous of meeting the general desire for organs with all substantial excellences and at a moderate price, have lately designed and made a few styles that are

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THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.]

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1871.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, from the Financial Committee, reported a bill appropriating $25,000 to the sufferers by the late fire in Mifflintown, with an amendment reducing the amount to $20,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BUCKALEW—Providing for the revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which provides for a Convention on the basis of county representation; general and local delegates to be chosen on the principle of minority representation.

By Mr. RUTAN—Repealing the Act of 1870, allowing writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter.

Tuesday's were made private calendar days.

Five hundred copies of the majority report in the Dechert case were ordered to be printed.

Mr. PURMAN called up the Senate bill making Westmoreland a separte Judicial District.

Mr. WHITE opposed, and moved an amendment for the election of two additional law judges in Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland counties

Messrs. Davis, Buckalew, and Purman opposed the amendment, which was lost, the Democrats voting no, and the Purman bill passed to its second reading.

The report from General Kane, President of the Board of Public Charities, was read. It bitterly opposed the doings of the Board, and recommended its immediate discontinuance as an unnecessary expense.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

THE HOUSE.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SKINNER, Democrat, introduced the following:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and approve the recommendations of the Governor as made in his message; that general amnesty be granted by the United States to all persons implicated in the recent rebellion, and that in making this humane suggestion, His Excellency but echoes the entiment and wishes of three-fourths of the citizens of the loyal States.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this body that in sending armed soldiers to the recent elections in the north, with the pretence of protecting the polls, without previous requisition being made by the State autho ities, the General Government has committed a grave error, looking in the direction of a desperate power, and that it was the duty as well as the right of the Chief Magistrate of the State, and for the time being, guardian of our liberties, to point out the error, and warn the people against the dangerous tendencies of such acts of usurpation, and that for his prompt and fearless artion in our behalf he merits, and will receive the cordial approbation of all lovers of constitutional freedom.

Mr. STRONG moved a reference to a Committee.

A general political debate ensued, but the Republicans referred the resolutions.

THE HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, January 20.

Mr. MANN, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported a bill on a constitutional convention providing for an election on the 2d Tuesday of June next, for or against convention. The people at the same time are to elect delegates to a convention to be held on the first Tuesday of September at Harrisburg. Forty delegrtes at large are to be chosen, each elector to vote for twenty; one hundred and three are to be chosen from Senatorial Districts, each single district to elect three; each voter to vote for two. In double districts each elector is to vote for four the six highest candidates to be declared elected. The whole convention is to consist of one hundred and forty-three members. Pay twelve dollars per day for two hundred days, and five dollars for every day in excess. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHITE presented six petitions from four hundred and eighty-three citizens of Allegheny for a local option liquor law. A large number of petitions from the same county of a similar import were also presented.

Three thousand copies of all mining reports were ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till Tuesday. S.

ASHLAND, PA.

Serious Disturbances and Anticipated Riots Among the Miners.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ASHLAND, January 20.—As was anticipated, the suspension of the collieries has resulted in acts of violence, the strikers tampering and fighting with the non-association men. Several attacks have been made on the Shamokin district, which resulted seriously for both parties. Further disturbances are expected, as the non-association men will not quit and the strikers are determined to compel them. Preparations have been made by the operators who own these collieries to protect their property and men, and as they are warlike, it is not difficult to imagine the rosult. Men and women are engaged in these assaults, and say nothing will intimidate them from their purpose of compelling a general suspension. From present indications, there will be more blood shed than ever before. Notwithstanding all these contentions, reports still continue to the effect that the difficulty will soon be settled, and a basis arranged between the employers and the Workingmens' Benevolent Association, but they are conflicting and hardly worth credence.

PHILADELPHIA.

Rumors in Reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—The Daily *Record* says the] current report that thePennsylvania Railroad has obtained the controlling interest in the stock of the Union Paciffc Railroad, partly by purchase in open market, and partly through private negotiations, and this is one reason of the great rise of all securities of that company.

Daniel Sprigg, Cashier of the Mechanics National Bank of Baltimore, died yesterday, aged 84 years, he has been a Cashier for thirty-five years.

The statement by telegraph from Washiagton says that Collector Murphy would resign, is denied by officials connected with the Revenue office.

THE WAR.

THE FRENCH NAVY CONDEMNED.

A General Advance of the German Army.

RUMORED NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

A French Gunboat Sunk by a Prussian Corvette.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Paris *Sicicle* condemns the in-action of the French navy in not intercepting German and American steamers.

The exasperation of the people is so great that a Frencb victory now would bring results fearful to contemplate. Since yesterday bread has been made of a minimum quality of flour mixed with rye and other ingredients, and there is not sufficient flour for bread after the 19th of this month. The troops have received biscuits for the last five days in order to save bread for the population. Horse flesh will last yet for thirty days. A moveable ambulance has been established in the quarters of the enemy's fire, and stretcher bearers are waiting night and day at the guard houses.

The splendid conservatories of the Jardin Des Plantes, which cost six hundred thousand francs, have been destroyed, with its rare specimens of exotic plants.

M. Gambetta is reported to have issued an order for the cessation of enlistment for the Corps of freeshooters.

BOURBAKI PURSUED.

LONDON Jan. 20th,—Gen. Von Glumer telegraphs to Car'shue, that his van guard is in pursuit of the retreating army of Gen. Bourbaki, and that there would be a general advance along the whole line of the German army, on the 9th. Baden brigade marching to Saverne.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Advices from Paris to the 8th, states that the number of deaths in the city from bombardment, are estimated at fifteen per day.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes that

COUNT BERNSTOFF

Has been ordered by the Prussian Government to leave the Conference if any discussion arises out of the subject of the war with France.

A Versailles correspondent of the London *Telegraph* reports that the Germans have twenty-two batteries available for use against Paris. For the past three or four days, however, the fire has slackened, and for the past twenty-four hours has totally ceased.

It is believed that negotiations looking to peace are pending.

News has been received that on the 17th inst., off Vego, Spain, the Prussian corvette Augusta ran down and sunk a French gunboat, and that four of her officers and twenty-six of her crew were made prisoners.

It is said that M. Gambetta has asked General Paladines to resume command of the Army of the Loire. Skirmishing is reported on the French centre, in which the French claim the advantage.

World Special.

ANOTHER SORTIE—FRENCH REPULSED.

VERSAILLES, January 19.—A sortie took place on the 16th, and after two hour's fighting between forts De Lest and Aubevilliers, the French were repulsed. Both sides incurred severe loss.

The bombardment of the defenses of St. Denis and Aubeavillier has commenced. The Menden batteries have advanced, and are firing into D'Issy together with the St. Cloud batteries, and have made a great breach in the stone wall, and some of the embrasures were choked with debris.

Last night, the pioneers opened a second parallel toward D'Issy and mortar batteries have been placed there, which will soon reduce D'Issy to a heap of ruins.

LILLE, January 19.—General Faidherbe is at St. Quinten, and is about to march on Loissons.

DISPATCH FROM WILHELM.

VERSALLES, January 20.—Faidharbe will be pursued to-day. A sortie from Valiereve yesterday was made in great force. Troops still outside of Paris. A fresh attack certain to-day.

[Signed] WILHELM.

LONDON, January 20.—The Germans have

OCCUPIED TOURS,

meeting with no re-sistance. The Journals of Lille deny that the stores are being removed from Paris.

PRINCE GEORGE

Of Saxony telegraphs to Dresden, that the Saxons, while reconnoitreing on the 19th, surprised a force from Paris on Terme Grosta, and captured five officers and one hundred and fifty privates.

The bombardment continues with good results.

The remainder of the Prussian loan will be offered in London and Berlin next week.

LONDON, January 20.—The Madrid *Gazette* contains a decree authorizing the issue of Treasury Bonds to the amount of 400,000,000 reals.

The Spanish iron clads have beed ordered to Vego, to enforce observance of neutrality, and prevent a collision between the German frigate Augusta, and the French man of war Hermione, both now lying in that harbor.

LONDON, January 20.—The French made a sortie from Mt. Valerien yesterday at noon, and the fighting lasted until dark. The German loss was considerable.

General Von Werder has commenced the pursuit of Bourbaki, with whom he had a successful engagement on Wednesday, in the North Division.

General Faidherbe's army has been driven from Reabois to St. Quentin, with a loss of five hundred in wounded and prisoners, and one gun.

Von Goeben attacked Faidherbe yesterday, and after an obstinate fight of seven hours, drove him out of his positions and into St. Quentin.

LONDON, January 20.—Emperor Wilhelm telegraphs the following to Empress Augusta:

VERSAILLES, Thursday, }
January 19. }

A sortie was made from Valerien to-day, under cover of a heavy fire. It was resultless. The army of the north were beaten to-day before St. Quentin. Four thousand prisoners and two guns were captured.

[Signed] WILHELM.

VERSAILLES, January 20.—Last night the Germans pushed forward a patrol into the trenches, communicating between Forts Issy and Vanbres, without meeting with any resistance. Fort Issy was found deserted. Finding mines and torpedoes, the patrol retreated. Large fires were seen in Paris last night, near the Pantheon.

Yesterday, the 19th inst., a sortie in force was made from under the guns of Fort Valerien. The cannonade was fearful on both sides and the German loss is heavy.

LONDON, January 20.—The Berlin journals confirm the report that Count Bernstorff has been instructed to withdraw from the Conference, if the French question is introduced.

It is reported from the Belgium frontier that Longwy is in flames, but a heavy fog prevents the verification of the report.

A large number of refugees arrived on the British Island of Jersey, from the neighboring French coast, in consequence of rumors that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is advancing on Reures.

Bismarck in a letter of the 17th inst. replying to American, Swiss and other Foreign Ministers in Paris, denies the reasonableness of their demand, that their compatriots might be allowed to quiet the city. Neutrals, he says, had abundant notice before the siege. The only outlet now is the capitulation. The facilities for intercourse of Ministers with their respective governments continue though they are inconvenient. The firing of buildings containing women, children and invalids is unintentional, but unavoidable.

Herald Special

PARIS, January 13.—It is a significant fact that for the first time since the commencement of the seige the question has been heard, "How long can we hold out?" People commence to talk of cessation of opposition, although professed only with the object of getting time to recuperate, and then commence a war of revenge.

A feeling of distrust is spreading against those who command and conduct the defence. It is certain that at the present moment Paris would accept a dictator cheerfully, if one could be found equal to the situation.

The fault of General Trochu, is lack of self reliance. Now that news from the outside is scarce, he hardly seems to know what to do. Yesterday dispatches were received from Gambetta, but only to the 23d of December. Though they give flattering accounts of the condition of the provinces, there is reason to believe that information of later date, and from other sources proves the hopes raised by Gambetta to be fallacious. Certainly if no speedy relief comes, a climax must be reached inside the city. Either sorties must be made on such a scale on every side as will throw all hazard on a single effort, or capitulation sought for on the best terms obtainable, or there will be a terrible row inside of the city. So far as provisions are concerned, although reports show enough for two months yet, a few facts prove there is a scarcity, and the suffering of the poorer classes. For instance, the price of rabbit, 35 francs; chicken, 55 francs; goose, 70f; turkey, 90f; Butter, 30f per pound; eggs, 21f; beet root, 150f; dog flesh 8 francs per pound; prime parts of elephant, 20c, horse flesh, 10f. In addition to hospitals, the churches of St. Sulphice and Olden have been destroyed by shells. The Museum of Luxenbourg received twenty shells within a few hours, and its unrivalled conservatories are totally destroyed.

LONDON, January 20.—Much commotion is caused in political circles by a rumored difficulties in the Cabinet, although a statement that Childers has resigned is officially contradicted. His retirement is only a question of time on account of his health. A bitter attack was made at a meeting of Parliament on the administration of the army and navy. The Cabinet being unable to defend the army have determined to throw Cardwell over board, like Jonah, but believe they are able to successfully defend the navy, by showing its high State of efficiency. If they succeed in their claim, it will be a drawn battle and the Cabinet will be saved by the sacrifice of Cardwell. On the other hand, the opposition have resolved on a severe attack on the foreign policy. It is the general belief that if the Cabinet should escape its strength will be greatly impaired.

There is no truth in the statement that members of the Conference have signed resolutions declaring that no single power has a right to annul a treaty made jointly by others. The Conference is regarded as a stupendous farce, designed to blind the people as to the facts of England's humiliation before Russia.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress----Third Session.

By Te'egraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

Senate

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the unanimous resolution of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the House bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. MORTON presented the certificate of election of Foster Blodgett as United States Senator from the State of Georgia, for six years, from the fourth of March next, which, at Mr. Morton's request, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. SUMNER presented a communication from the National Labor Union Convention, colored, lately in session in Washington, for the passage of what is known as Senator Sumner's bill supplementary to the civil rights bill now pending before the Judiciary Committee, the object of which is to apply a remedy for the alleged indignities and prescription which colored people are subjected to on railroad cars.

Mr. SUMNER asserted that there must be equal rights on railroad cars, in hotels, schools, and in every institution which had the sanction of the existing law, and appealed to Mr. Trumbull, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, not to longer delay the remedy of legislation.

An explanation by Mr. TRUMBULL developed that the bill referred to by Mr. Sumner had been reported from the Judiciary Committee on July 7th, of last year, and was then indefinitely postponed.

NEW YORK.

Methodist Book Concern Investigation—The Exiled Fenians—A Heavy Sentence—A Smuggler Arrested—Subscriptions for German Soldiers and Their Families—German Political Clubs Reorganized, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Methodist Book Committee continued in Executive Session this morning, and warmly discussed the question of Dr. Lanahan's retraction, about which a misunderstanding arose at the close of yesterday's proceedings.

The Judge merely withdrew his formal answer to the charge and specifications made against him, while reserving to himself the right of holding and expressing his opinion in regard to the existence of frauds in the Book Concern.

Several members of the Committee declared themselves perfectly satisfied with this position, but Mr. Taylor and Mr. Pease, on behalf of the Prosecuting Committee, declared that they never would consent to the withdrawal of the charges, except on the explicit understanding that Dr. Lanahan retracts all charges of fraud in the affairs of the Book Concern. This difference caused a hitch in the amicable arrangements which had been almost completed, and the good of the Bishops were again called into requisition.

The Committee adjourned this evening, having previously given an official account of their proceedings, in which they decided that the matter should be handed over to a sub-committee, to hold a secret investigation, with power to call in the aid of experts, if necessary.

The Bishops sent in a paper expressing their approval of the action of the committee.

The exiled Fenians remained at their quarters, in Sweeny's Hotel, yesterday afternoon and evening. They say they came there from the Cuba as private individuals, and will not commit themselves to looking to a public reception until all their comrades have arrived, and they have had an opportunity for consultation.

Throughout the day numerous persons interested in the cause of Ireland and many who were impelled by simple curiosity, have called at Sweeney's Hotel.

O'Donovan Rossa and his companions have kept themselves as far as possible aloof, during the day, assigning, as a reason, important private business.

The re-enumeration of the population of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards is complete, and shows a falling off from the old count of 5,553.

The deaths for the week were 534—an increase of 40.

John Weinck, a married man, 28 years of age, was sentenced this morning in Brooklyn, to twenty years hard labor in the State prison for an attempt to commit an outrage on a little girl five years of age.

A. C. Radcliffe was arrested last night on a charge of having smuggled diamonds valued at $30,000, into this port, and brought before Commissioner Osborn, to-day.

Subscriptions for the benefit of German soldiers and families of German fallen soldiers, received by the North German Consul General, of this part, up to yesterday, amount to $208,538.

Both the German Republican Central Committee and the German Democratic General Committee of this city, were reorganized last night by the election of Mr. Segismund Kaufman, Republican candidate and Lieutenant Governor in the late election, President of the former, and Alderman Edward Schlichting, President of the latter.

The receipts of the Holland testimonial at the Academy of Music to-day, realized over $2,000.

Col. Clark who was tried and convicted of having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit money, whose case was postponed until to-day, that a Committee of Physicians might examine and report upon his mental condition, was arraigned for sentence. The Doctor's certificate was read, setting forth that they had no doubt of the prisoner's insanity. The prisoner was sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for five years.

THE WEST.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life—An Important Lawsuit—How United States Senators are Elected] in Minnesota.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, January 21.—On Monday last, the boiler in the saw mill of Bernard Johnson, about five miles east of Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois, exploded, and instantly killed Mr. Johnson, the owner, Mr. Cluskie, the sawyer, and Harris, an assistant. A young man named Nicholson was dangerously injured, and Johnson was blown more than two hundren and fifty feet. The boiler was blown eighty yards.

The Common Council of Dubuque has instructed the City Attorney to commence suits against the residence holders of $200,000 worth of city bonds, which were purchased of M. K. Jessup, of New York, at 25 cents on the dollar, to compel the surrender of the bonds at the price paid for them and ten per cent. interest, the city claiming that the understanding at the time of purchase was that the bonds were being bought for the benefit of the city. Thirty-eight of the wealthiest and most prominent business men of the city are defendants in the suits.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 20.—A lively row is now in progress between the St. Paul *Press* and the Minneapolis *Tribune*, originally growing out of the late United States Senatorial contest. After a long promising, the *Tribune* yesterday had an expose of the alleged corruptness and venality of the *Press*, accusing its proprietor of having been twice bought up to support Mr. Windom, the sum last paid amounting to $30,000. Besides this, the *Tribune* accuses the *Press* of several smallar sums, and asks to be required to substantiate them in a court of justice. The *Press* this morning devoted three columns to a denial, explanation and recriminations.

Sir John Rose, formerly Financial Minister of Canada, one of the recently created Canadian Knights, and now of the London banking house of Morton, Rose & Co., has been here for the past fortnight, as a quasi secret agent, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Government and public men on the Fisheries difficulties, and questions generally between the United States and Canada. This mission is considered as of very slight importance, excepting as evidence of the trepidation of Canadian authorities.

Gen. Schenck will be fully instructed as to the views of the executive regarding the fisheries question, and it is not proposed at this time to take the matter out of his hands.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1871.

A raid with mounted troops just made in the mountain region of Tennessee, resulted in the destruction of seven illicit distilleries and about fifteen thousand gallons of mash. Eleven other stills were found, but as they were not running, could not be molested. The raid occupied eight days.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed letters to various Collectors and Assessors, who will be relieved from office in consequence of the consolidations which are to occur in Brooklyn, New York City, Philadelphia and Cincinnati Districts, stating that he hopes that they will appreciate the delicate position in which both the President and himself have been placed, being obliged to descriminate between faithful, efficient officers, and that no one regrets more than himself, the necessity which has occasioned their retirement from the internal revenue service.

He concludes by wishing them to distinctly understand that the decision reached in their cases is no reflection upon their integrity or faithfulness as public officials

Representative Falkinburg will endeavor, on Monday, by moving a suspension of the rules, to intruduce a bill prepared by him, on commerce, and have the same set for discussion next week. The bill creates a Bureau of Emigration, but places the whole matter under the control of the Secretary of the Navy with a deputy at the port of New York, and making Collectors at all other ports ex-officio deputies of emigration, and also all communication for money, and provides for great reforms in transportation by sea and land, and ample protection after arrival in this country.

Representative Clark, of Texas, has received a telegram from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, saying that Mr. Alford, elected as a Republican, has been unseated in the Senate for a breach of privilege. The Senate now stands seventeen Republicans and thirteen Democrats. The effect of a straight out Republican being elected and admitted in Mr. Alford's place sustains the Governor and the policy of his administration, over both covert and open enemies.

The message recently communicated to the Senate by the President in further compliance with the resolution calling for information relative to the existence of disloyal organizations in North Carolina, makes sixty-one octavo pages, including a letter from Governor Holden, dated January. Some of the army officers, whose reports are included, express the opinion, that while there have been outrages, some of the statements are exaggerated.

TENNESSEE.

Action of the Board of Trade on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad—Supposed Loss of an Editor, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHATTANOOGA, January 21.—The Chattanooga Board of Trade at a special meeting to-night, passed unanimouse resolutions declaring the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad an imperative necessity to Tennessee and Kentucky. While recognizing the subject as of national importance and a fit subject for Congressional legislation as is any road which spans the continent, they prefer that it should come into life and grow into perfection under the control of the people in a private capacity, whose necessities it promotes. They were reflecting the wishes and spirit of the people of Tennessee and their Southern neighbors. They earnestly request the people of the State of Kentucky through their Legislature to grant to the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad such privileges and franchises as will secure its immediate construction, and that in doing so they do not ask of Kentucky anything which they would not urge to be given to the people of Kentucky, believing that they only seek that which will be a mutual benefit and a mutual reward.

H. N. Snyder was appointed by the Delegates to present the resolutions to the Kentucky Legislature.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Mr. Holman editor of the Clay county (Mo.,) *Democrat* is believed to have been lost on the McGill.

Esquire Thomas L. Giles, while going home on Big Sandy Creek in this county, last night, was way-laid by three men, who knocked him of his horse, beating him nearly to death and robbed him. He lies in a critical condition. A portion of his tongue was cut off, rendering it almost impossible to converse.

The Grand Lodge of the Second District, Independent Order of Brai Berith, meets to-morrow. A large number of delegates have already arrived.

MONETARY.

Gold Steady—Stocks Strong and Active—Money Easy.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Gold steady at 110⅝@110¾ all day. Loans were made at 4c to 7c per cent. Clearances, $22,000,000. Exports to-day, $200,000. Exports for the week, $807,000. Governments very strong, but little has been done. At the close 10-40's were firm. Stocks opened strong and tolerably active. A prominent banker, who had been buying largely of Reading to-day, was unable to meet contracts, and failed. He give his brokers places for some thirty or forty thousand shares, which he had ordered bought, and in consequence some of them had to fail, which caused a decline in that stock of 3 per cent. Late in the day it rallied about 1 per cent. A great deal of uneasiness was felt, owing to the thought that most of his contracts expire on Monday. New York Central and Union Pacific's were very active. Money easy at 5@6c per cent. The bank statement is unfavorable.

The increase of loans are $1,642,764; decrease of specie, $469,909; decrease in circulation, $61,530; decrease of deposits, $1,913,744; decrease of legal tenders, $807,354.

State Securities are dull but steady; Tennessee bonds are strong and rather active; Union Pacific, first mortgage, strong; Central Pacific's dull but steady.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Nord Deutche Zeitung* states that according to the treaty of 1779 between Prussia and the United States. Prussian men of war cannot capture American vessels, carrying contraband of war, but may stop their voyage until the end of the war, or may take possession of the contraband portion of the cargo, at the same time giving bond for future payment for the same.

It is probable that instructions will be given to all commanders of vessels of the German Navy to act in accordance with this treaty

LOCAL NEWS.

WE regret to learn of the death of an old and respected citizen of Noblestown and an esteemed friend of THE POST, Mr. Samuel Wade, which event occurred on Friday last. For many years he carried on the boot and shoe business and by his upright dealings and kindness of heart succeeded in endearing himself to all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Wade was in his forty-second year. His funeral was one of the largest demonstrations of the kind ever seen in that neighborhood.

The Masonic Home.

We are pleased to learn that the lectures recently delivered at Lock Haven Norristown, Williamsport and Reading by James H. Hopkins, Esq., netted quite a sum for the proposed new Masonic Home, and that the erection of such an institution is now guaranteed. Our exchanges speak highly of the efforts put forward by Mr. Hopkins, as well as of his abilities as a lecturer. At Lock Haven, we learn from the *Clinton Democrat*, that after the lecture, a number of the Masonic friends of Mr. Hopkins met at the Fallon House and there partook of a very fine supper got up in Mr. White's most recherche style. The good things having been properly treated, the company called L. A. Mackey, Esq., to the chair. This gentleman accepted the honor in a brief speech, in which he welcomed the distinguished guest to Lock Haven and extended him the hospitalities of the city on his noble errand of charity in behalf of the destitute widows and orphans of Masons. Mr. Hopkins happily responded in expressing his thanks for the generous reception he had met, and briefly alluded to the ennobling principles of Masonry. Other gentlemen were toasted (with water) and brief responses were made by Messrs. Noble, Dickinson, Deise, Kress, Scott, Hering, Troxell and Moore. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and the occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one to all present. It concluded by the passage of the following resolution offered by Mr. Mackey:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Masonic Brethren present and of those whom they represent are due, and they are hereby tendered, P. E. G. Commander Hopkins for his interesting lecture and his earnest efforts in behalf of the widows and orphans of our beloved institution of Masonry.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Man Killed at the Outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad—Testimony Before the Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, on the arrival of the Cincinnati Express train from the east, at the outer depot, a painful accident occurred, by which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company lost one of its most faithful employees.

It appears, that as the train backed in the depot switch, which is one of the most difficult to attend in the whole yard, was that day allotted, by the chief dispatcher, to Mr. Morris Connor, a faithful and competent yard man, who has been in the employ of the Company for ten years. Connor was on the look out for the Pacific Express, west, when hearing a signal, he came out to his post prepared for the responsible duty assigned him. The train he expected and looked for so intently was not in sight, the switch being on a curve; he stepped over on the main track to look for it. He had hardly stepped on the ties when the engine of the Cincinnati express train backing into the depot knocked him down, cutting off his right leg and arm. The engineer had not seen him, and knew nothing of the accident until his attention was called to it by the conductor of another train, who had called out to the man before he was struck.

Coroner West was notified of the accident and immediately repaired to the scene, when the following evidence was elicited:

Matthew McCutcheon, sworn.—I am flag man of a freight train. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning I was ordered by the conductor to take engine No. 459 and shift some of the cars out on the local freight siding from the main track. I threw the switch off, when the regular switch-tender came up and asked me what I was going to do. I told him I was making up a local freight train. He then asked me if I would run up far enough to clear the switch and let the No. 172, Cincinnati Express pass; it had been down at the depot, and was backing up on the main track to go into the house. I said I would, mounted on the caboose, and motioned my engine back. Just as we commenced to back, I saw the man fall. I hallowed to the engineer, who was backing at the time; my engineer stopped when I called to the other.

When the engine struck him, he either caught on the bumper, or became entangled in the brake, for it was twenty-five yards distant from the point where he was struck until the wheels of the tender passed over him. I think that it was the sand pipe that caught him first and dragged him along This was at the hospital crossing and the engine which struck him, No. 172, had the bell ringing at the time. If the engine had been running slower the man's life might have been saved. There was no train passing at the time.

Cyrus Gochnour, sworn—I am the engineer of locomotive No. 172, which struck the man Connor this morning at half past nine o'clock. I brought in the Cincinnati Express, left it at the Union Depot, backed out with my engine on the main track at the usual speed and was looking out all the way the same direction I was going. As I appoached the switches at the hospital crossing, I put on the air brake and nearly stopped, just west of the crossing; the switch was all right for me; I pulled off the air brake and went on back; about the time I went over the crossing I heard some one cry out as if in danger; I applied my brake again, reversed my engine, and immediately discovered that I had run over a man. I saw nothing of the man when I was approaching the switch; the switch box is not more than three feet from the track, and he might have came out of it just as I came back.

The jury returned a verdict "that Morris Connor came to his death on the 20th of January, 1871, by being accidentally run over by engine No. 172 on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the hospital crossing."

The deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

To CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE ARSENAL QUESTION.

Letter From Col. Whitely—What He Says of the "Post" and the Park.

The following letter from Col. Whitely, in command at the Allegheny Arsenal, explains itself:

Editor Post.

DEAR SIR: I am much pleased with the stand you have taken in the matter of the removal of the United States Arsenal. You have always viewed the affair in the right light. If the people of Pittsburgh had not an Arsenal in their city, they would be clamoring at the gates of the Capitol for the establishment of one. Every adult in this community knows what an admirable point this is for a military manufacturing post. The fact is, the only persons (beside General Negley) who wish the post abolished, are those who live in the immediate neighborhood, and they are afraid of the magazines. To conceal their fear they say the city wants it for a park. What absurdity! It is a park now, and a very pretty one. At all events, the city can't afford to buy it. As for apprehended danger from the magazines, nothing could be more fallacious. There has not been, to my certain knowledge, more than one barrel of powder in either of the magazines for more than two years.

Very Respectfully,
R. H. K. WHITELY,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General,
Commanding.

PITTSBURGH, January 24, 1871.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending January 22, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Asthma, 1; Incidental Nacotism, 2; Bronchitis, 2; Cholera, Morbus, 1; Cirrhosis, of Liver, 1; Consumption, 5; Convulsions, 1; Croup, 1; Congestion of the Lungs, 2; Debility, 2; Disease of the Liver, 1; Dyptheria, 1; Scarlet Fever, 2; Gangrene, dry, 1; Inflamation of Bowels, 1; Inflamation of Brain and Mening's, 1; Inflamation of Lungs, 3; Intemperance, 1; Jaundice, 1; Old Age, 1; Still Births, 1.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	7	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	4	" 40 to 50	5
" 2 to 5	3	" 50 to 60	1
" 5 to 10		" 60 to 70	1
" 10 to 15		" 70 to 80	3
" 15 to 20		" 80 to 90	1
" 20 to 30	5	" 90 to 100	

Males, 13; Females, 20; White, 31; Colored, 2; Total, 33.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

The Secretary of the Refuge Managers a Defaulter—He Confesses His Guilt—A Sad Case.

Several days since, we were placed in possession of the facts relative to certain delinquences in the account of Secretary H. L. Ringwalt, of the House of Refuge Board of Manager's. We did not make them public at the time, as we anticipated that, perhaps, the allegations might be incorrect. Yesterday, however, the Finance Committee of the Board discovered while auditing the Secretary's account that he was a defaulter to the extent of, at least, seven thousand dollars. Rumor places the figure much higher, but the above is all the money that the Secretary confesses to have used for his own personal requirements. It appears that the accounts had all been in his charge, and all disbursements were made through him, thus giving him opportunities of embezzling the money for a long period without detection. The Finance Committee have been auditing the accounts for several days, and have discovered that the amount embezzled had been taken in sums varying from one to five hundred dollars.

The largest amount of the missing money had been received from the Commissioners of other counties in payment for inmates of the institution from other districts. The defalcations have been going on for a long series of years, probably from the time that Mr. Ringwalt first entered upon the duties of his office. Much of the money, Mr. R. says, he expended in buying lottery tickets, in the hope that some day he might draw a prize, but the prize never turned up.

Now that the whole matter has come to light, Mr. Ringwalt proposes to effect an insurance on his life for the sum missing, and to devote his entire energies to the payment of the money he has taken. The whole matter will come up before the Board at its next meeting, when it likely will be disposed of.

SHOVING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A Farmer Arrested on a Charge of Passing a Large Amount of It—A Spurious $10 Bill Found on His Person—He is Held to Bail for Court in the Sum of $10,000.

In yesterday's issue we stated that a man named Abraham Shaffer was arrested and placed in the lock-up on Monday night for passing counterfeit money. Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, the accused, who is a farmer, residing on the Hookstown road, in the neighborhood of Washington county, was brought before United States Commissioner Gamble to answer the compiaint, Thomas Pender, one of the detectives, having made formal information against him before the Commissioner. Shaffer waived a hearing and was required to give bail for his appearance at trial in court to the amount of $10,000.

The allegations against the defendant come from the officers of the Jones' Ferry Company, who allege that he gave a large amount of counterfeit money in the shape of twenty-five cent pieces in fractional currency, as his fare, receiving good money as change. Shaffer it would appear was accustomed to cross over from the Southside at least about once a week by the boat; and as it was in August last that the company commenced to find the spurious currency among its receipts, they gradually came to suspect him. It is alleged that one of the collectors was eventually instructed to mark the money which the defendant tendered in payment of his fare. The collector followed the orders and as it is stated succeeded in accumulating quite a number of pieces as evidence against the accused. Finding that the practice was still continued by him they gave information to United States officers, which led to his arrest at his residence by officers Dressler and Pender on Monday evening. When taken into custody a counterfeit ten dollar bill was found in his possession.

The circumstances appear to be very strong against Mr. Shaffer but as previous to this affair he had borne a good reputation, and has many respectable friends in the city and throughout the country it is hoped that he may be able to do something towards his reputation.

$25 00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid should C. F. Galton's Cough Balsem fail to give relief. ja18:d&w1m.

The American Organ

Of the many musical instruments before the public, we know of none which proves more satisfactory, in every manner, than the famous American Organ, manufactured by T. D. and H. W. Smith, of Boston, Mass.

It is now about twenty years since the firm commenced the manufacture of reed instruments. Of the prominent houses now engaged in the business only two were then in existence. Up to that time the prevailing style in use was the melodeon—somewhat resembling a writing-desk—held in the lap, and rocked clumsily when the bellows was to be filled. Its keys were round knobs of ivory, and acted upon by the pressure of finger tips. It was a sorry affair, inconvenient and unsteady, asthmatic as to wind, and its best notes only an exaggeration of insect humming. Now, however, we have the American organ. By the patience, ingenuity, skill, and the good fortune of many separate laborers in this field, the capabilities of the instrument have been vastly enlarged and its original defects remedied. Repeated experiments have improved the construction of the reeds, and given them at once firmness and delicacy; while, at the same time, the method of "voicing" has enabled the makers to imitate successfully the round, full note of the organ pipe, and to attain a variety of orchestral effects. There is no end, scarcely, to the varieties of organs, melodeons and similar instruments in the market, but few of them possess the many excellent qualities of the American Organ.

An examination of its mechanism will show many novel and unique featurrs; for instance, the reeds are generally placed directly upon the bellows; but in the American Organ they are separated from it by a space which gives the same heightened resonance which the sounding-board produces in the pianoforte. It is undeniable that this instrument possesses a far greater power, for the number of reeds, than any other now before the public. Those contemplating the purchase of such an instrument, either for the parlor, the church, the lodge room or anywhere else, should by all means learn the merits of the American Organ. From all parts of this country and the old world have come testimonials to its superior qualities. We would advise our readers, who desire to possess a good organ, to write to S. D. & W. H. Smith, Boston, Massachusetts, and obtain one of their descriptive pictorial publications.

A Grateful Acknowledgment.

A. J. Charlock, a printer in the office of the Ohio *Weekly Clarion*, writes to the proprietors of the Plantation Bitters as follows: "Three months ago I was the mere shadow of a man, and so debilitated that my limbs shook under me while at work. The compositor at the next case said to me one day, 'Andrew, you need a tonic; that's what's the matter, and there is no tonic that was ever got up equal to Plantation Bitters. Try 'em.' I have 'tried 'em,' and you are at liberty to state (referring to me for confirmation) that they have restored my health, and, I believe, saved my life."

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world. M S & W

Buy a Weed Sewing Machine.

As you can readily do, with money saved from useless indulgences, on the installment plan offered by Messrs. Jno. Biggert & Son, agent of the Weed, at 116 Market street. You will find it a perfect machine in every respect. WSW-TF

What is Dyspepsia? The Question Settled.

Two young medical students were disputing the other day at the house of a mutual friend, as to the nature of dyspepsia. One said the primary cause was a diseased liver; the other insisted that the disease originated in the epigastrium. "I can tell you what dyspepsia is, for I've been there," observed the host laughingly. "Well," said one of the young medicos, "let's have your opinion." "Dyspepsia," said he, "is a complaint that you *can't relieve*, and that PLANTATION BITTERS *cures in six weeks!*" The person who made this remark resides at 198 Greenwich avenue, and his name is Martin W. Myers.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world. w&w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	110⅝
United States 6s, 1881	111⅛
" " 5-20s, 1862	109⅞
" " 5-20s, 1864	108⅞
" " 5-20s, 1865	109
" " 10-40s	108⅜
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107⅞
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	108¼
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	108½
Due Coupons	—
Union Pacific Railroad	77
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Cy. Pa 6s	110¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, January 26, 1871.

REMARKS.—Since our last there has been nothing new in the market, with the exception of the anticipated rise in flour which has gone up, so far as the stores are concerned 25c per bbl all round, and by the mills 20c per bbl. This is equal to 50c per bbl within the last ten days. When will this end? What is the cause? Why shall flour just go up. If "dogs delight to bark and bite" across the water, why should we "pay the price." There has been no changes in the general markets, with the exception of those noted above. Trade is generally reported in a healthy condition. The local markets are still well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading contractors since our last issue. Dressed hogs 10. Butter 42 pacages. Oats 483 bushels. Rye 150 sacks. Barley 67 sacks. Wheat 542 sacks. Corn 623 sacks. Cheese 54 boxes. Apples 216 bbls. Flour 1795 bbls.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

BACON and PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. operations are now confined principally to the wants of the local market; shoulders, plain, 10@10¼c; sugar cured, 11@11½c; ribbed sides, 12½c; clear, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 16c; sugar cured hams, 17c; plain, 16c; mess pork held at $21 per bbl; dried beef, 18c.

GROCERIES—The business we have noticed for some time has been maintained; the leading houses report a good local and country trade; the grocery trade of Pittsburgh is rapidly extending in all directions, country merchants are beginning to find out that they can do better here than elsewhere. The following are the current prices; New Orleans sugars—choice, 11¾c; prime, 11¼c; good, 10c; fair, 9¼c. Porte Rico—choice, 11½c; prime, 11c; good, 10½c. Demerara—boxes, white, 12¼c. Refined—hards, 15c; A, 14½c; B, 14⅛c; C, 14c. and yellow C, 13½c. Syrups—H and E, 80c; white honey, 75c; silver drips, 60c; extra honey, 70c; lower grade, 45@50. New Orleans Molasses—good, 85c; prime, 70c; choice, 75c.

COFFEES—Steady prime 19¼c; prime 18¼c; good 16@17c; fair 15@15¼c; roasted in papers 22c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong, fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; souchong, fancy, $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan, fancy, $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

RICE—sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

HIDES—The currant rates were as follows: Green salted, all weights, 10¾@11½c; green butchers, cows and steers, 7@8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c; dry flint 20@2[illegible]c per lb.

APPLES—The market was a firm one: with and active enquiry; the advance we have previously noted has been maintained; with sales at $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady but not very active; we note sales at 60@70c per gallon.

BUTTER—The increase in the receipts have produced a dull market; although there was no decline in prices; we note sales of fair to medium at 20@25; churn roll at 28@30c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand being limited; sales were of a similar description; prices ranging from 5 to 6½c per lb.

BEESWAX—In good supply; and sales at 30@31c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season being near the close; sales in a regular, way were made at $3 25@3 50 per cwt.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off: market firmer; with sales at $6 00 8 90@10 00 per barrel.

BEANS—In good supplies; with a quiet market; and sales reported at $1 50@2 00 per bushel.

COAL—In ample supply; with sales of Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 per ton delivered.

CARBON OIL.—The market can hardly be called so firm; we note small sales of standard brands at 22@22½c per gallon.

CHEESE—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we continue to report sales of Western Reserve at 14@14½c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; New York 16½@17c; Ohio Factory 15@15½c.

CRANBERRIES—In fair supply with a moderate demand; sales of Sackett's Bell berries at $18@20; Eastern Cultivated $14@16 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in pretty freely; we note sales in a regular way at 7@8c per lb.

EGGS—Steady with a demand for fresh; sales at 28@30c; pickled were plenty at 20@25c per doz.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good trade demand; the advance of 25c per bbl we mentioned yesterday has been maintained; the flour market looks "rosy" for holders; the receipts were liberal and so was the demand; standard brands sold at the following: Spring wheat $6 75@7 25; western wheat $6 75@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75 per barrel.

RYE FLOUR—Sold at $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was moderately active with an upward tendency for most descriptions, particularly wheat; the receipts for some days have been light; the leading operators quote at the following: red winter $1 30@1 35; white $1 40@1 45 per bushel. Oats—market steady; we can report sales by the car load at 46@48c; store 52@55c. Corn is without change; sales of ear at 65c; shelled 67c; store sales were made at the usual advance. Rye firm but not active; holders decline making concessions in order to effect sales; we quote nominally at 85@90c. Barley dull, there was no transactions worthy of special notice; spring 80@85c; fall 90@95c.

POTATOES—The market contains a large supply; we are reported sales by the car load at $1 15@1 20; store at $1 25@1 30 per bushel.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales of baled on landing at $14 00@16 00; wagon lots at $12 00 13 00@18 00 per ton.

ONIONS—Market bare; holders firm; we quote nominally at $4 00@4 50 per bushel.

POULTRY—Not much offering; we note sales of dressed chickens at 13@14c per pound; turkeys 14@16c per pound.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, January 26, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was entirely devoid of animation, holders were asking an advance of ½ on spot January deliveries; This caused buyers to hold off. The result was nothing done worthy of notice. The following are the asking rates.

CRUDE.

Holders are asking the following figures. Spot in January 10⅝; February to July 11@11½c; January to July S O; 10½; May to February B O 11½; all year B O; 13½.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S O Jan'y 10¾c

REFINED.

Market dull, there was nothing done worthy of notice we continue to give the nominal rates as follows: Spot 23¾ bid 24 wanted, January 23¾ bid 24 wanted; February 24-1½; March 24¼; April 24½@24¾; May 20 June 26.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, Jan. 25.—There was no qtotable change in the petroleum market to-day, which was moderately active and firm, at yesterday's prices. Holders of oil are not generally inclined to sell, save at considerable advance from the best bids made. On Lower Creek, $4 20 and $4 25 was bid, sellers holding at $4 25 to $4 40. On Upper Creek $4 16 was about the ruling figure, and a majority of the sales reported were at this figure. We quote the following

SALES.

4,000 bbls.	Upper Creek	$4 10
500 "	"	4 2½
2,000 "	" S. O. 1st 6 ms.	4 20
3,000 "	Rouseville	4 25
700 "	"	4 30
1,000 "	Lower Creek	4 30
1,500 "	"	4 20
500 "	Oil City	4 48

NEW YORK, January 26.—Crude bulk more demand with no excess of stock, holders advanced prices for prompt delivery at 14¼@14½c; for immediate delivery and 14c, for future 1 700 bbls for future sold at about 14c; inquiring for Standard white, at 24¾c; for contracts and 25¼c; for cargo, 35 000 bbls resale of contract at 24¾c; Philadelphia delivery no change, demand light. We quote refined in January 24¼c; February 24¼@24½c; March 24¼@24½.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1871.

REMARKS.—Since early dawn this morning it has been snowing "hard and fast," and at the hour we write (4 o'clock) the ground is covered to the depth of several inches. We suppose it is a continuance of the western snow storm, and should it continue, we shall once more witness an old fashioned snow—a "two-footer." The inclemency of the weather rendered the gathering of the market reports in the Allegheny yards anything but an agreeable task. The run of stock, of all classes, was only fair, and prices ruled about the same as last week, some good cattle selling up to $7 50. Some prime sheep brought 6½c per lb., which, however, was an extreme. Hogs sold in a small way at $6 25@6 50.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Following are the number of cars of cattle and hogs received during the week, ending January 21, as taken from the books of Mr. McKeown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway:

CATTLE.

	Cars.
M. Varner, Chicago, Ill	2
M. Keifer, Chicago, Ill	1
Marks & Bro., Chicago, Ill	4
Keifer & Lass, Chicago, Ill	3
Rothchild & Zigler, Chicago, Ill	2
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago, Ill	3
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago, Ill	1
J. Krouse, Chicago, Ill	2
Faterman & Lobman, Crestline, O	2
S. S. Needy & Bro., Mansfield, O	3
D. Brown, Mansfield, O	1
Prepaid	3
Total	29
Last week	49

HOGS.

George Imick, Mansfield, O	1
P. M. Snyder, Orville, O	1
J. S. Needy & Bro., Mansfield, O	1
Total	3
Last Week	6

SHEEP.

W. S. Garrin, Orville, O	1
Faubman & Sauiman, Crestline, O	1
Total	2

SALES OF CATTLE.

The following sales of cattle were reported, from which the reader can gather the ruling of the market:

Rothchild & Zigier sold 26 head of Chicago mixed stock at $5 75@7 00.

P. Hartman offered and sold 59 head Washington county and Chicago cattle at $6 00@7 25.

M. Verner made sales of 40 head fair to good Chicago steers at $6 00@7 00.

J. S. Needy made sale of a fine lot, numbering 40 head Chicago cattle, at $6 50@7 50.

Katz and Keefer made sale of 62 head Chicago mixed stock, at $5 50@7 50.

S. Marks sold 119 head mixed Chicago cattle at $5 50@7 25.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 57 steers and heifers at $4 50@7 00.

Shamberg and Haas made sale of 42 head Chicago cattle at $5 25@7 37; Trauerman and Laubman sold 65 head Ohio mixed stock at $5 50@7 50; Holmes, Lagerty and Glass made sale of 18 head Lancaster county, Ohio cattle at $5 75@6 25.

Green and Kahn disposed of 50 head Chicago mixed cattle at $5 75@7 25.

Carr and McCallister sold 20 head Green county, Pa., cattle at $6 00@7 00.

Hazlewood and Blackstock made sale of a fine bunch of cattle, but we did not learn the price.

HOGS.

The number of hogs sold was light, and mostly in a retail way, and in small lots. The following were the ruling figures.

Extra Philadelphia	$7 00
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225@250 lbs	6 90
Good to prime New York, 180@220 lbs	6 50
Rough to common 150@200 lbs	6 00
Light and stocks hogs, not quotable.	

SHEEP

The run of sheep was fair, and they sold rather brisk. We give the following sales:

Adam Baker made sale of 112 head of sheep at an average of $3 per head.

Daniel Fry disposed of 341 sheep from Jefferson county, Ohio, at 5@7c.

E. Stouffer made sale of 45 head of Butler county sheep at 3½@5⅝c.

John Drum made sale of a fine lot of 70 Indiana county at 6½c.

Neeley & McMillin made sale of 74 Ohio sheep at from $3 00 per head up to 5½c per pound.

HORSES AND MULES.

There were some fine lots in the market, but no sale that we could hear of. They were shipped East.

MILCH COWS.

Few offering, and no price established; worth $36@75.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, January 21, 1871.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Yard Master C. R. Martin reports receiving the following numbers car cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules for the week ending January 21, 1871:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	134	Horses	24
Mules		Hogs	100
Sheep	62		
Total			324
Last week			364

CATTLE.

REMARKS—We are not disposed to speculate upon the future of the market. It has been dull for a week or two past, and seems inclined to continue in the same vein. In regard to cattle, for the past three days, there has been a light run, and although they sold rather slow, the prospects are better for the coming week, as all the stock in the pens are sold. Following were the closing sales of the market:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers	$6 25@6 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds	5 50@6 25
Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1 100 lbs	5 25@5 50
Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs	3 30@4 50
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs	4 00@5 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light for the past three days, and they sold briskly at quotatons. The prospects for the coming week is good, if the supply is not too great from the west. If it should be heavy, prices must come down from ¼ to ½ per cent. The selling rates for the past three days were as follows: Extra Philadelphia, $7 30; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 $7 20; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 $7; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 50; light to stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were fair, and prices were stiff at quotations, with prospects a shade better than last week. The market, however, will be ruled by the arrivals. Below we give the ruling figures; Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs; $3 50@4; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs $3@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1@1 50.

MILCH COWS.

No sales reported—worth from $35 to $75, the latter an extreme.

HORSES AND MULES.

Few offered, and none sold—all sent east.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Flour firm at $6 70@7 00 for shipping grades. Wheat steady. Rye and oats unchanged. Corn steady; No 1 mixed 84½@85½c. Mess Pork active at $23 to sellers for March. Beef, bacon and lard unchanged. Eggs active and advanced; fresh 26@27c; limed 18@21c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper steady. Ingot Lake 22@22½c. Iron Scotch pig 30@34c. United States 28@30c. Bar 75c. Russia sheet 10½@11c. Nails are unchanged; cut 4½@4¾c; clinched 5½@6c; horse shoe 25@26c.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—Tobacco very active and firm; sales of 22 hhds trash to good lugs at $5@6 75; low to medium leaf $7@15. Cotton strong, but holders cannot realize; middling held at 14c. Flour—stock light but demand good and firm; extra family $5 50. Grain very firm with an upward tendency and improved demand; stock light. Provisions firm, steady and in demand; mess pork $22; bacon shoulders 9¾c; do sides clear rib, 11¾c; do clear, 12½c; bacon shoulders 8¼c; do sides clear rib 10¾c; do clear 11¼c. Lard 12½@14c. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

GALVESTON, January 25.—Cotton active; good to ordinary 13@13¼c.

CHARLESTON, January 25.—Cotton firm; middlings 14¾c.

MOBILE, January 25.—Cotton firm; middlings 14¼@14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Cotton firm; middlings 15c.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, January 25.—Flour firm; Western family $7@8. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 55@1 75. Corn scarce and firm; white 85c; yellow 78@79c. Oats 52@56c. Mess Pork quiet at $22 50@22 65. Hams 16@18c. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky steady at 94@95c.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, January 25.—Flour firm. Wheat is active and advanced 2@3c; Extra $1 50; No. 1 $1 40. Hogs dull but held firm at $8 35. Cloverseed steady at $6 00 per bushel.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, January 25.—Flour firm, tending upward. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 red winter, $1 40; No 2, $1 35. Corn, 60c. Oats, 48c. Petroleum—crude $4 85@4 90, no sales; refined, 23c.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally.

MARRIED:

DAVIS—KREPPS—On January 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. S. Wakefield, Mr. DAVID D. DAVIS, of Allegheny city, to Miss SOPHIA C. KREPPS of Fayette City, Pa.

GRAY—HENRY—On Thursday, January 19, 1871, in the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. A. Noble, CROSBY GRAY and Miss. HATTIE M. HENRY, all of Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLCOX—HOPF—On Thursday afternoon, by Rev. J. F. Cellers, at his residence, GEO. WILCOX to MISS SOPHIA HOPF, both of Allegheny City.

THOMPSON—ORR—On Wednesday, January 18, by the Rev. J. B. Clark. Mr. WM. THOMPSON of Sewickley, to MISS SALLY M. ORR, of Allegheny City. No Cards.

BALDWIN—IRWIN—On Thursday January 5, 1871, by the Rev. J. C. Baker, Mr. C. J. BALDWIN and MISS ANNIE M. IRWIN, both of Allegheny City. No cards.

DIED:

HASTINGS—On January 23, at 11 o'clock A. M., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Mary Hastings, aged eleven years and five months.

PHERSON—Sunday night, January 22, ANNIE PHERSON, wife of James Pherson in the 21st year of her age.

ANDREWS—On Sunday, January 22, 1871, at 9 o'clock, A. M., SARAH ELLEN, only daughter of William and Margaret Andrews, aged 28 years.

STONE—On Saturday evening, January 21, 1871, at six o'clock, ELIZA, wife of the late Capt. Wm. A. Stone, aged 55 years.

GOOD—On Sunday morning, January 22d, at 2 o'clock, at her residence on Lacock street, Allegheny, Miss MARY GOOD, in the 73d year of her age.

WORDEN—January 24, aged 6 months and 8 days BERTHA SCOTT, daughter of David and Jane Worden.

GORDON—On Monday afternoon, January 23, at 4 o'clock, DAVID H., only remaining son of the late Samuel Gordon, in the twentieth year of his age.

DEVLIN—On Monday, January 23, 1871, at 2½ p. m., Mr. JOHN DEVLIN, aged sixty-seven years.

MORTON—On Friday morning, January 20, at 1 o'clock, MARCUS MORTON, in the 25th year of his age.

FAIRMAN—At Sharon, Pa., on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock, ROBERT only son of William and Henrietta Fairman, aged two years and nine months.

RIPLEY—On Friday at 10 o'clock, MR. D. C. RIPLEY, SR., aged 47 years.

PENDER—At her residence at No. 69 Wylie street, on Thursday at 10 A. M., Mrs. MARY PENDER, relict of the late Thomas Pender, Esq., and mother of Messrs. Thomas and Danial Pender.

THAW—On Thursday afternoon, January 19, ELIZABETH CLARK, infant daughter of James H. and Susie C. Thaw.

BRACKINRIDGE—On Wednesday morning, January 18th, 1871, at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. P. S. Brackinridge, No. 65 Grant street, the Hon. H. M. BRACKINRIDGE, aged 86 years; brother of the late Alexander Brackinridge.

The Lesson of Nature.

Torpor is the characteristic of winter. Vegetation dies or falls into a state of trance. The whole aspect of inanimate nature teaches us that there is a paralyzing influence in the air, and *ought* to teach us that our bodies require an increase of vital power to contend with it. Some of even the warm-blooded animals bury themselves in the earth and remain in a state of partial stupefaction until the season is over, and the elixir of the spring sunshine stimulates their stagnant blood, and restores their vigor. But man, although he feels the influence of the season, can protect himself against its inclemency. He has fuel to warm him externally, and can tone and strengthen his internal organization and endow it with the extra amount of vitality which the circumstances require. Of all invigorants that have ever been recommended for this purpose, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the purest and the best. Fortified by the daily use of this wholesome vegetable tonic, the human system may defy the chills and damps of winter in any latitude. Its effect is to promote a brisk and regular circulation of the blood, and activity in all the secretive organs. Without the slightest tendency to produce fever, it imparts a healthful glow to the surface and stimulates the exterior vessels to discharge, in the form of gentle perspiration, the useless matter eliminated from the blood. Thus the system is kept unclogged. Fever and ague, billiousness, indigestion and colic, all of which are the common consequence of the searching damps and low temperature of winter, may be avoided (as well as cured) by a course of this genial tonic and alterative.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.—SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT! JAY COOKE & CO., offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than twenty-two thousand acres of land to each mile of road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7:30 bonds will at times before maturity, be received at ten per cent premium (or 1.10), in exchange for the Company lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For farther information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investers generally.

FOR SALE BY

James T. Brady & Co.,

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

Masonic Savings Bank,

Western Savings Bank,

S. McClean & Co., Bankers;

GENERAL AGENTS,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE.

jan10

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.,

HAVE A LAND GRANT DIRECT FROM the Government of 12,000,000 acres of the best farming lands in America. 3,000,000 acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. These lands are near the forty-first parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are unequalled by any in the United States. Convenient to market both east and west. Prices range from $2 50 to $10 00 per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To settlers with limited means. 2,500,000 acres rich government lands along the road between Omaha and North Platte. Surveyed and open for entry under the Homstead and Pre-emption Laws, and can be taken by "Actual Settlers only."

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the conveniences of an old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps, now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address,—

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner,
U. P. R. R. CO.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

jan10:d1m-w3m

Our Catalogues!

No. 1—Of Small Fruits, with Price List and Price List of Trees.

No. 2.—Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Shrubs, Evergreens, Etc.

ARE NOW READY AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT

137 Liberty Street.

Or will be mailed to any address. Our stock of ORNAMENTAL PLANTS is much the finest in the market and not surpassed by any in the country. We are prepared to furnish to parties fitting up private grounds on the most favorable terms.

R. CUMMING & Co,
SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX,
ja19:2md&2mw-eow 137 Liberty Street

HOUSE AND GROUNDS IN 17TH ward, at 48th and Centre streets for rent or lease for a term of years. The house contains 17 apartments above the cellars, of which there are five; with large ice house and other outbuildings, and is located in a good neighborhood for a first-class boarding house, with abundance of fruit and grounds for picnics, &c. Also, the subscriber will lease for the term of ten years a few lots on Centre street, with the privilege to the lessees to take the lots at their market value at the end of the lease. For terms inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. jan21:2tdw SAMUEL DUFF.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On TUESDAY EVENING, February 14th, 1870 on second floor of McIlwaines auction Rooms 106 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, by order of E. H. Russell, assignee of C. Otto Hartung, Bankrupt, will be sold all the Real Estate of said Bankrupt, consisting of about 10 acres of improved land, with frame dwelling house erected, situate on a beautiful hillside at Glendale Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. in Kilbuck (late Ohio) Township.

A. M'ILWAINE,
jan25:w-w2t Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free. Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-8p

TO THE LADIES.

Why do you hesitate to produce that beautiful complexion so universally admired, yet only produced by

Courand's Oriental Cream,

Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most elegant and delicate preparation in use.

Sold cheapest at JOS. FLEMING'S (warranted genuine) 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan26

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENGTH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILIS CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That those deposits take place when the blood *is poor, weak watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

* * * * * HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excrutiating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excrutiating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excrutiating, and torturing pains will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE!
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the aprt or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTRY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAYS READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys, and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chologues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the system.